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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2618.

THE DEMOCRATS NOMINATE COL. CURTIS IAUKEA

Adopt a Platform Full of Startling Accusations Against the Re- publican Party.

The Democratic Territorial Convention met yesterday at the Orpheum and selected C. P. Iaukea as their nominee for Delegate to Congress. A platform, directed mainly against the Carter administration, was adopted, but without any demonstration. A new Territorial Central Committee was selected and held its first meeting last night. W. A. Kinney was chosen as the permanent chairman of the convention instead of Arthur Wilder, who had seemingly been in the lead for the office.

MORNING SESSION.

"Fusion is and has been a total failure, but now we stand for a straight Democratic ticket," said Fred Turrill in opening the convention.

Col. McCarthy placed in nomination J. L. Coke of Maui as temporary chairman. No other nominations being made Mr. Coke was escorted to the platform by Col. McCarthy and E. M. Watson. Mr. Coke said he would undertake to preside over the convention with impartiality, and he asked for hearty cooperation. This was not a time for words but for action.

Col. McCarthy moved that Prendergast act as interpreter, and was accorded the high honor of interpreting the remarks of the various speakers.

Henry West of Hilo was placed in nomination for temporary secretary by C. P. Iaukea, but Biplikane roared against this whereupon Harry Juen was named by a Fourth District man. Testa was nominated but declined as he had been a candidate for chairman, but had withdrawn, and would not therefore be a candidate for secretary. For some reason or other West was not considered by the chair in the voting for secretary and Juen was elected.

Iaukea moved for committees on credentials, organization and platform and resolutions, with seven on each committee with one member from each election district, with the extra member from Oahu as having the largest delegation. Testa wanted nine members leaving out Kaula as not deserving recognition because not represented in the convention. He thought that four members on each committee should be from Oahu.

Iaukea suggested that the apportionment be as follows: Two for the First District, one for the Second, two for the Third, two for the Fourth and two for the Fifth. Iaukea continued to tell how the convention could save time by talking ten minutes when C. W. Ashford arose and said that time was being wasted in oratory when it could be used to advantage in caucusing.

Messrs. West, Testa, Cordes, Swinton and Kulua were appointed a committee of five to distribute badges. The convention then took a recess during which time the personnel of the committees was made up and announced by the chair as follows:

Credentials—First District, T. N. Nalelehu and K. M. Koahou; Second, Makahalapua; Third, J. K. Kaupu and Frank Harvey; Fourth Sam Kalua and M. R. Medeiros; Fifth, E. L. Like and U. Jones, with E. L. Like as chairman.

Testa wanted the committee to get to work before the other committees were announced. Objection was made to this course by Col. McCarthy and E. M. Watson. The chair said the practice of the Democratic National Convention was for all the committees to be announced together and then work simultaneously. He thought the local convention could well follow the national convention. Curtis Iaukea differed with Coke, although both were present at the national convention together, and therefore the committee on credentials should meet and ascertain who was entitled to sit in the convention.

Chairman Coke took exception to Iaukea's statement and said the convention should not be too technical at its deliberations and therefore ruled against Iaukea.

Permanent Organization.—First District, Harry Knell, T. N. Nalelehu; Second, Chas. Carr, Third, J. T. Callaway, Fourth, E. H. F. Walters, E. M. Watson, Fifth, J. Prendergast, B. Naukana. Resolutions and Platform.—First District, K. M. Koahou, S. W. Kaleihoua; Second, J. Burgess; Third, Pua Naki, J. W. H. Mouna; Fourth, W. A. Kinney, C. P. Iaukea; Fifth, H. J. Mossman, John Emmeluth, with W. A. Kinney as chairman.

A recess was then taken until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee on credentials announced that there were 316 members entitled to seats in the convention, the report being signed by the whole committee. More than half the names were

in proxy form. The report was adopted.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was read by Chairman E. M. Watson, as follows: That the officers of the convention shall be a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, sergeant-at-arms and interpreter.

That Hon. W. A. Kinney be selected to preside as chairman.

That K. N. Koakau, Esq., be selected as vice-chairman.

That Edward Like, Esq., be selected to act as secretary.

That David Kahelaahua, Esq., be selected to act as sergeant-at-arms.

That J. K. Prendergast, Esq., be selected to act as interpreter.

That the order of business to be adopted by the convention shall be as follows:

1. Report of committee of resolutions and platform.
2. Election of Territorial central committee.
3. Nominations for Delegate to Congress.
4. Resolutions.
5. Miscellaneous business.
6. Adjournment.

KINNEY, NOT WILDER.

The sensation, if any, came when the name of W. A. Kinney was named for permanent chairman, as it had been understood that A. A. Wilder was to sway the destinies of the convention. Mr. Like withdrew as nominee for secretary and asked that Mr. Juen be substituted. This was satisfactory to the committee.

Harry Juen arose to say that he was not qualified to act as secretary and preferred to decline in favor of some one who both spoke and wrote Hawaiian and English. Biplikane, "Roaring Bull," said the interpreter would look after the dual-tongue business and Juen withdrew his resignation.

The report was then adopted. It was found then that the permanent chairman, just elected, was not present, being in attendance on the committee on platform, and a recess was proposed. A Hawaiian arose to say that the time could be put in with "hot air" and proposed some speech-making. C. W. Ashford was called upon for a speech. Mr. Ashford, however, declined, saying he desired to hear from delegates from the Island of Hawaii or Maui. The name of Nel was proposed, the "Marshal Nee" to whom Iaukea referred to on Saturday night. Mr. Nel rose to the sublimity heights of oratory and drew thunderous applause.

Mr. Burgess of Kohala, said first that he was a Democrat and his father had also been one.

Rev. Mr. Kekoa addressed the gathering in Hawaiian.

G. W. Apua from the Mormon Settlement at Lala also spoke, followed by Stephen Umauma of Honolulu.

A. A. Wilder then addressed the audience. He said in a few months the people would know whether the people of this Territory were to have a government of, for and by the people. The Governor of the Territory said one thing, and his actions showed he acted quite to the contrary, failing to give self-government to the people although promising it.

"Governor Carter centralizes everything in the government," he said, "and we are more centralized today than ever. It is just carrying out the proposition of the President—Roosevelt—who appointed him to office."

Mr. Wilder then proceeded to mildly roast his law partner, A. G. M. Robertson, Republican national committee-man, for describing the Democratic national convention as a noisy, turbulent gathering. He spoke again of the Governor as not being sincere in his statement that he wanted county government. On March 4, after Parker was elected, there would be wailing and gnashing of teeth among the Republican office-holders.

E. H. F. Walters drew a dismal picture of the "poverty seen both on the land and sea, due to the Republican party."

KINNEY TAKES CHARGE.

W. A. Kinney then took the chair. He said that in the convention there was immense power for the welfare of the Territory. The future of the population was still in doubt. It was a homeless sort of population yet, even on the plantations from manager down to the humblest laborer, for in this every one intended to get somewhere else to live. He said every dollar of his was invested in plantations, but said

RUMORS FROM PORT ARTHUR

Russians Claim That the Japanese Assaults Have Cost Twenty- Eight Thousand Men.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

LIAOYANG, Aug. 23.—The Japanese losses at Port Arthur

are 28,000. There is continual skirmishing in Kuropatkin's front.

The thirty thousand Japanese landed at Yinkow have been divided between Newchwang and Haicheng.

REPAIRING RUSSIAN CRUISERS.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 23.—The cruisers Rossia and Gromoboi will soon be repaired.

NEUTRALITY WILL BE PROTECTED.

The U. S. monitor Monadnock and two U. S. torpedo-boat destroyers have been ordered in readiness to protect the neutrality of Shanghai.

The monitor Monadnock is under command of Commander Dennis H. Mahan. The vessel is well-known here, for under command of Captain (now Rear Admiral) Whiting the vessel was in this port from July 3rd to July 13th, 1898, while en route from San Francisco to the Philippines. The Monadnock is an historic vessel. She was built originally in 1864 and was through several engagements in the Civil War. She was in the Battle of Fort Fisher and fired a fifteen-inch shell into the fort, doing considerable damage. The monitor is considered a lucky ship, never having had a man killed on board. She was the first vessel to demonstrate that a monitor could stand a long sea voyage. She came from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast in 1867, passing through the Straits of Magellan. She was entirely rebuilt on the California coast. She has Harveyized steel turrets, and her main battery consists of four ten-inch guns.

The destroyer Chauncey, which occupies an unenviable position between the belligerents at Shanghai, is commanded by Lieut. Earl P. Jessup. It is a vessel of 420 tons, carries seven guns, and is capable of twenty-nine knots speed.

The Hon. John Goodnow, U. S. Consul-General at Shanghai, is also known in Honolulu, as he has passed through this port several times on steamers bound to and from the Coast. Goodnow was prominent during the Boxer troubles in China during 1900.

CHEFOO, August 22.—The Japanese have swept the Russians from Pigeon Bay and captured the northernmost fort on the western line of the inner defenses of Port Arthur.

ST PETERSBURG, August 22.—America has proposed to open negotiations for the unrestricted recognition of American passports.

The Russian restrictions on American passports relate to Jews, who are American citizens. Russia declines to recognize passports allowing naturalized American Jews to travel in Russia.

BUENOS AYRES, August 22.—The Paraguayan revolutionists have routed the Government forces and established a provisional government.

Interest would compel every planter to already clothed with inordinate powers under the Organic Act.

"Not content with this, however, it seeks to own and control the Legislature, dominating the primaries with office holders and henchmen for that purpose. Though professing a desire for clean government it has, by the exaction of undated resignations from the heads of all Departments the refusing of government employment to the citizens and taxpayers of the Territory unless they sign a pledge of fealty to the Republican Party, the forced levies of assessments from office holders for political purposes, creating fear of dismissal from office for supposed disloyalty to the Executive and its henchmen, hunting down and defeating Republican candidates for office whose independence might be a bar to the consummation of their ambitions, established a graft and machine methods never before attempted in the history of these Islands, all of which we maintain is calculated to undermine political independence and the right to open criticism so necessary to maintain honest government. We charge that the manifest desire and intention of the Executive Department of the Territorial government to dominate the Legislature is particularly unfortunate as it means before long the elimination of that body of intelligent, independent and fair minded legislators who have always been found in the legislative assemblies of these Islands in the past and who have done so much to preserve good government and the balance of power between the executive and legislative branches of the government."

"We declare against the method and means used by the Executive of the Territory recently to subvert its democracy, and set down its expediency for that such retrograde movement is bound to end by cutting down the liberties of citizenship beyond the first."

Chairman Kinney, as chairman of the committee on platform and resolutions, then presented the report of the committee, the original draft of which was written by John Emmeluth. The report was as follows:

"We, the Democratic Party of the Territory of Hawaii, in convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to the Democracy of the mainland and to the fundamental principles upon which the Democratic party was founded, and which have been consistently emphasized by that party ever since; we pledge our hearty support to the platform of principles adopted by the St. Louis Convention and to the National standard banners of the party in the coming campaign. Judge Alton B. Parker and Henry G. Davis.

"In dealing with Territorial matters we first and foremost enter our protest against the centralization of power in the Executive branch of the Territorial government and the means adopted to secure this end. The executive is an unrepresentative one in this Territory and not responsible to the electorate and is

(Continued on Page 2.)

RUSSIAN CRUISER NOVIK DESTROYED

Engaged by Two Japanese Cruisers She Is Either Sunk or Stranded.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

TOKIO, August 22.—The Japanese cruisers Chitose and Tsushima forced the Russian cruiser Novik ashore at Korsakovsk after a severe engagement.

The protected cruisers Chitose and Tsushima, which battled with the Novik, evidently chased the Russian vessel all the way from Port Arthur, for both of those vessels were in the fleet with which Admiral Togo fought the Russians on August 20. The Chitose is known in Honolulu. This vessel was built at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, in 1898, and while en route to Japan spent a week in this port in 1899.

Washington, Aug. 21st, 1904.

(Received at 10:10 a. m.)

To Japanese Consul, Honolulu:

The Novik en route to Vladivostok was sunk by our cruisers at Korsakoff, Saghalien, on the 21st of August. Details are not yet reported. TAKAHIRA.

In the big battle off Port Arthur, Aug. 12, the Russians were defeated and their vessels scattered to various Chinese, German and British ports in China, some escaping and returning to Port Arthur. The Novik first went to Kaichau, the German colony, but left during the next day and was again sighted a couple of days later passing through the Van Diemen Straits, south of Japan. Since then she has been making her way around the eastern coast of Japan and northward toward the Saghalien port. It has been presumed that the Novik was heading for Vladivostok, but finding the Japs blocking the Tsugara Straits continued on northward to Saghalien. The vessel probably traveled over 3,000 miles since leaving Port Arthur.

From first to last the cruiser Novik was one of the most useful of the Russian vessels comprising the Port Arthur fleet. In the first engagement outside Port Arthur, Feb. 9, the Novik approached nearer the Japanese line of ships than any other Russian vessel. In this first engagement the Novik was injured below her water line, but was docked and quickly repaired at Port Arthur. Many times during the earlier Japanese attacks on Port Arthur the Novik, accompanied by torpedo-destroyer flotillas, dashed out of the harbor and engaged the Japanese destroyers off port, only retreating each time on the approach of large Japanese reinforcements, consisting of cruisers and battleships. On March 10 a severe engagement between destroyers took place outside of Port Arthur. The Russian destroyer Stereguschki was lost in this engagement. Admiral Makaroff took command of the Novik and left Port Arthur to rescue the remaining destroyers and attempted to rescue the Stereguschki, but was surrounded by five Japanese cruisers and compelled to retire.

The Novik was built in 1900 and was a vessel of 3,000 tons. Her crew probably numbered over four hundred men. She was 347 feet long, 39 feet beam, and 19 feet deep. Her armament consisted of six 4.7-inch guns, one 9-pounder, and ten guns of various sizes. She carried five torpedo tubes. She had three screws, with fine engines, and was capable of making a speed of twenty-five knots an hour, as much as twenty-six knots being reached in her speed trials.

URUGUAY LIKE PARAGUAY HAS A REVOLUTION

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 23.—A revolution has broken out in Uruguay. The rebels have captured Santa Rosa in a hand-to-hand fight, thirty-five being killed and eighty-one wounded. The rebels have also captured Villareies, with 200 men and 1700 rifles. It is rumored that the Paraguayan rebels have captured Asuncion.

BALTIC FLEET WILL GO BY WAY OF PACIFIC OCEAN

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris states that the Emperor will go to Libau on the 24th inst. to say good-bye to the first part of the squadron which will leave for the Far East under the command of Admiral de Fokersham. It will be composed of ships having a speed of 21 to 23 knots, and armed with quick-firing guns. They speed will enable them to avoid the Japanese men-of-war, and they will be in a position to chase torpedo boats. The correspondent heard that the squadron will carry with it two submarines. It will go by the straits of

Magellan. The correspondent of another French paper says that the higher naval board, including Admirals Aveilan, Rozhdestvensky, Niloff, Wirenius, Dubassoff and Billeff, met on July 20th at Tsarskoe Selo, under the presidency of the Czar, and, after a long discussion, decided that the second Pacific division should start in September, also by Cape Horn, in order to avoid the delay in the Suez Canal for the coal transports accompanying the fleet. Carriers of coal should also continue to arrive at Black Sea ports for Russian Admiralty use. Some 15,000 or more tons are slated to be either already stored or under charter for delivery in the Black Sea.

CASE COMES TO A HEAD

Demurrer in the Parker Guardianship Set for Hearing.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Judge Gear yesterday afternoon granted the motion of J. A. Magoon to set for hearing the demurrer of A. W. Carter, guardian, to the amended petition of J. S. Low. The time set was 9:30 a. m. Monday next. W. A. Kinney, one of Carter's attorneys, had claimed that precedence should be given to a motion on file to strike the amended petition from the files. The court held against this claim that it was necessary to call up the motion by notice the same as a demurrer.

IMPUDENT AND SCANDALOUS.

A. W. Carter, guardian of the property of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor, entered fourteen exceptions to portions of the counter affidavits of J. S. Low, Samuel Parker and F. Wendenburg, on the ground that they "are scandalous and impudent and ought to be expunged." The paper is signed by Mr. Carter's attorneys—Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper, Ballou & Marx and Robertson & Wilder—who serve the following notice on J. Alfred Magoon and J. Lightfoot, attorneys for J. S. Low: "Please take notice that we have filed the above exceptions in the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, in probate, in the matter of the guardianship of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor, and that unless you file a submission to the same within twenty-four hours from the service hereof we shall ask to be heard upon said exceptions before the Honorable George D. Gear upon the 22nd day of August, A. D. 1904, at 10 a. m. or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard."

CHURCH'S APPEAL.

Argument took place before Judge Gear yesterday on the bill of exceptions of defendant in the case of Brewster vs. Church, and the matter was continued until Tuesday. J. A. Magoon appeared for plaintiff, C. F. Clemons for defendant. It was a suit to recover \$1000 paid on an option to buy an interest in the Honolulu Photo Supply Co. An instructed verdict for that amount was rendered by a jury and the defendant noted exceptions to the Supreme Court upon the court's denial of motion for new trial.

DAMAGE SUIT ANSWER.

In the suit of James H. Cummings vs. Pioneer Building & Loan Association the defendant by its attorneys, Robertson & Wilder, files a denial of every allegation in the complaint. Plaintiff claims \$1500 damages for keeping him out of possession of premises bought at foreclosure sale, being the house and lot formerly owned by the late James H. Hunt.

CONGDON ESTATE.

Matters relating to the estate of the late Harry Congdon were before Judge Gear yesterday and continued until Tuesday next. The hearing will include the master's report and petitions for allowance of accounts and an order to sell real estate.

MOTHERS

should know. The troubles with multitudes of girls is a want of proper nourishment and enough of it. Now-a-days they call this condition by the learned name of Anemia. But words change no facts. There are thousands of girls of this kind anywhere between childhood and young ladyhood. Disease finds most of its victims among them. Some of them are passing through the mysterious changes which lead up to maturity and need especial watchfulness and care. Alas, how many break down at this critical period; the story of such losses is the saddest in the history of home. The proper treatment might have saved most of these household treasures, if the mothers had only known of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION and given it to their daughters, they would have grown to be strong and healthy women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In building up pale, puny, emaciated children, particularly those troubled with Anemia, Scrofula, Rickets, and Bone and Blood diseases, nothing equals it; its tonic qualities are of the highest order. A Medical Institution says: "We have used your preparation in treating children for coughs, colds and inflammation; its application has never failed us in any case, even the most aggravated bordering on pneumonia." The more it is used the less will be the ravages of disease from infancy to old age. It is both a food and a medicine—modern, scientific, effective from the first dose, and never deceiving or disappointing. "There is no doubt about it." Hold by all chemists here and throughout the world.

CHARITY FOR ANY DESERVING CASE

The Catholic Benevolent Union of Hawaii has now been in existence for nearly five years, and it is deemed to be only fair and just that those who contribute so generously to the funds of the society but do not attend its meetings should have some sort of a statement showing what has been done with the funds.

Of course, practically the whole income of the society, including dues, assessments, receipts from entertainments, donations, etc., are devoted to charity, only a very small amount going to keep the hall in repair. All moneys expended for charity pass through the hands of the clergy, so that those who contribute may be sure it is applied in the right channels. The goodly sum of nearly \$5,000 has been expended for charity in the five years' existence of the society, and the amount of good this has accomplished will never fully be known. But one thing is certain, no like amount has ever been expended in more worthy charity. The society has most excellent facilities for reaching those who really need and deserve charity, and every cent expended is made to accomplish the purpose intended.

The subjoined table shows the amounts received and expended, by years, since organization. It will be seen that the disbursements have exceeded the receipts in all but the first year, but the society never refuses a worthy case, no matter what race, color or creed, as long as there is a cent in the treasury.

In a Territory like this, where there are no public charitable institutions, private ones must take their place. All the society asks is that when it appeals to the public through an entertainment, dance, or any other form of raising funds, that they will remember the good work the Union has done and respond cheerfully and generously. The officers and active members of the society give their time and efforts freely and unsparringly for the benefit of their more unfortunate fellow men, and the public can at times assist them greatly in the greatest of all virtues, the noble work of charity.

The following table shows the receipts and disbursements for the time the society has been in existence:

Year ending	Receipts	Disbursements
June 30, 1900.....	\$2,454.75	\$ 875.50
June 30, 1901.....	833.99	957.30
June 30, 1902.....	775.25	1,011.55
June 30, 1903.....	587.50	1,190.65
June 30, 1904.....	515.45	914.55
Total.....	\$5,166.85	\$4,959.55

F. D. CREEDON,
Treasurer.

PUBLIC WORKS DOES NOT LIKE SHIFTING

There is a strong feeling in the Public Works Department against having its main offices taken for a Senate chamber when the Legislature meets next winter. It cost hundreds of dollars to move out and the same to move in again on account of the special session this year. Since then the office of the water works has been incorporated with the departmental service, special accommodation thereto being provided.

It is urged that the Senate, with its only fifteen members and three or four officers, can be quite snugly ensconced upstairs in the Secretary's office, which has less paraphernalia to move about than Public Works—not to mention the accommodating disposition of Secretary Atkinson.

The whole difficulty goes to the promotion of a new Territorial building.

MAUI ENDORSES DELEGATE KUIO

A meeting of the Maui District Committee convened on Monday last. Judge A. N. Kepoika was elected temporary chairman and J. N. K. Keola secretary. Senator Baldwin advised that no business be done until permanent organization was effected, but later stated that he knew of no rule in Cushing or Roberts contrary to bringing up a resolution of that kind, referring to one endorsing Kuiho for renomination as Delegate to Congress, in temporary organization.

Mr. Pogue was author of the Kuiho resolution and Mr. Keola was cried down when he ventured the opinion that it should await permanent organization. The reason Mr. Pogue gave for advancing the resolution was that before the committee met again the Territorial convention would have been held.

The resolution was carried unanimously, with three cheers for Kuiho. The committee adjourned to meet in Lahaina courthouse on September 5 at 10 a. m.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BIG MAUI SCHOOLS

Principal McDonald of Lahaina and Principal Tregid of Waialua school were in consultation yesterday with A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, relative to improvements suggested in these institutions. The suggestions of both gentlemen were taken into consideration and about thirty alterations as far as was in the power of the Superintendent will be put into effect. The improvements will be of great benefit to the pupils of these schools.

MERCHANTS TO BOMBARD WASHINGTON WITH DATA

Association Presents Views to Governor on Causes of Business Depression in Honolulu and Points Way Out of Difficulty.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Important matters were considered and acted upon yesterday by the Merchants' Association, principal of which was a letter addressed to Governor Carter in which his attention was called to the depression in business circles, the loss of customs revenues, the enforced territorial expenditure on the harbor of Honolulu, the decrease in population among the Portuguese workers especially, the necessity for a Federal building, naval station at Pearl Harbor, fortifications and army post, a breakwater at Hilo and continued transport service via this port. The association also resolved to address the secretary of the navy through the Congressional Delegate to have the Pacific and Asiatic fleets meet here next winter for maneuvers.

The report to Governor Carter was made by a special committee appointed to reply to a letter from Acting Governor Atkinson in regard to what the merchants of Honolulu desired to be sent to Washington in Governor Carter's report. The committee prefaced its report with the statement that the wholesale and retail business men have faced a serious depression in the past two years, and that there are many causes conspiring to bring about the present discouraging state of affairs. One was the loss of Customs revenues amounting to about \$5,000,000, the aggregate of four years. The dredging of Honolulu harbor has been an enforced load upon the territory, together with the maintenance of the lighthouses.

The committee showed that there was an inconsistent showing made by a comparison of receipts and returns by the United States government. For instance, the Federal Government collected annually from Hawaii, \$5.32 per capita; and expended annually per capita for its mainland population, \$7.97 and per capita for the Hawaiian population, \$1.62.

There was noted a marked decrease in the population especially in the Portuguese colony, a working class of value to the business interests. The Portuguese, or large numbers of them, had been compelled to seek work in other countries on account of the local government being unable to carry on necessary work on public buildings, roads and bridges, on account of shortage of funds in the treasury.

The committee thought that in order to bring business back to its former flourishing condition, and in view of the large amount of capital derived from Hawaii by the Federal government, Congress should be memorialized with a view of obtaining a fair proportion of Uncle Sam's receipts to be expended in necessary improvements here.

It was the opinion of the committee that this money should be expended in the following manner: First, to carry on dredging work and enlarging Honolulu harbor so that the port can dock the largest merchant and naval vessels; second, a commodious Federal building to accommodate the Customs department, postoffice, courts and administrative bureaus; third, to establish a naval station at Pearl Harbor, opening the locks to practical use and making it possible for the direct shipment of 100,000 tons of produce from there annually; fourth, to erect fortifications and establish an army post, although the committee suggested that there was assurance of these items being favorably considered; fifth, a breakwater at Hilo, the only possible harbor for Hawaii.

All this would give work to mechanics upon whom the mercantile interests depend for the life of trade.

The committee made a particular request of the Governor that he exert his influence with the Navy and War departments to give the Honolulu merchants an opportunity to furnish supplies for the transports and warships instead of the department shipping goods to Honolulu to meet vessels expected to arrive here, notwithstanding the fact that local competition would in the majority of cases result in a saving to the department.

The committee suggested that the Territorial government make up an account against the Federal government for each and every item expended for lighthouses and buoys from June 14, 1900, to the date on which this service was taken over by the Federal government, have their correctness vouched for by the proper Federal officer here and sent to Washington. This amount was said to be \$43,421.76. The same action was recommended in the dredging expense on Honolulu harbor for the same time, the amount being \$132,000, the total on both being \$175,420.

The above recommendations were made as being absolutely necessary to restore and put into circulation a part of the large revenue received by the Federal government from Hawaii. Under present conditions, unless relief is obtained, more serious depression will follow. The report was adopted.

ADVANCE HARBOR PROJECT.

George B. McClellan stated that he had held a conference with Lieut. Slattery, U. S. A., engineer officer attached to the Naval station, concerning harbor improvements, in which Lieut. Slattery said he was greatly interested in the matter and thought there was sufficient data on hand here to prepare a report on the same to be forwarded to Washington to be placed before Congress for an appropriation. This action was advised upon as it would not necessitate sending a report to the Navy Department.

survey. This would save a great deal of time.

SLATTERY WOULD ASSIST.

The following letter from Lieut. Slattery to Delegate Kalaniana'ole was read: United States Engineer Office, Room 65, Young Building, Honolulu, T. H., August 26th, 1904.

Honolulu, T. H.
Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 26th ult., and to inform you that there is now on file in this office a map compiled from recent surveys, which renders further surveys for the purpose of preparing a project for the improvement of Honolulu harbor unnecessary. The only additional data required could be obtained without cost from contractors who heretofore have carried on dredging operations in the harbor. In preparing a project, it would be necessary to employ my draftsman for two or three days on the work. Strictly speaking his pay for that time should be paid from funds especially appropriated for that work, but owing to the very short duration of this time, and the fact that no additional expense would be incurred by the office, it would seem unnecessary to obtain a special appropriation for that purpose.

It is therefore my opinion that a project could be prepared without any special appropriation. It would require about two weeks time.

Very respectfully,
J. R. SLATTERY,
1st Lt. Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

Goe B. McClellan presented the following resolution which passed unanimously:

Whereas the recent experiences of some of the large steamers calling at this port have demonstrated the entire inadequacy of Honolulu Harbor facilities, there not being sufficient depth at a single Territorial wharf to accommodate the largest ships of the Pacific Mail Line, and

Whereas the Territorial Delegate to Congress has, in response to his inquiry, been advised by the local office of the United States Engineering Corps that, "There is now on file in this office a map compiled from recent surveys which renders further surveys for the purpose of preparing a project for the improvement of Honolulu Harbor unnecessary;" and further stating that such project could be prepared by this office without any special appropriation.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Honolulu Merchants' Association immediately petition the Secretary of War that he instruct the United States Engineer Office in Honolulu to prepare a project for the improvement of Honolulu Harbor;

Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed by the President of this Association to prepare a petition setting forth the immediate and imperative needs of such improvements and urging the importance of having such project returned to the War Department in time to be included in the Departmental Estimates for the River and Harbor Bill to be presented at the coming session of Congress;

Resolved, that the Delegate to Congress be requested to forward said petition to the Secretary of War, and that both the Delegate and the Governor of the Territory be requested to urge on the War Department the fact that early action in this matter is of first importance to the commerce of this Territory. Chairman Smith appointed Messrs. McClellan, Trent and Paris on a committee to make up the report necessary to be forwarded to the War Department.

FOR FLEET MANEUVERS.

J. Oswald Luttet brought up the matter of having the Pacific and Asiatic fleets sent here next winter for maneuvers. He called attention to the editorial in Friday's Advertiser on the subject, and thought it proper for the Merchants' Association to take action. "The merchants received great benefit from the presence of the fleet here last year and this," said Mr. Luttet, "and everything from a funeral procession to a banquet was added, and everybody had more money."

Mr. Luttet's motion to have the Board of Directors take the matter up with the Secretary of the Navy was passed unanimously.

LONG DISTANCE HISTORIAN.

The following letter from a would-be Hawaiian historian, explains itself:

San Francisco, July 12, 1904.
Mr. P. R. Helm,
Secretary Merchants' Association,
Honolulu, T. H.

My dear Mr. Helm: I have been asked by an Eastern paper of some prominence to write a series of articles on Hawaii under American rule. I shall be glad indeed to get all information you can give me on this subject, not only in regard to industrial conditions which I know have improved but in regard to the political situation. I noticed in an evening paper last night that Professor Bernard Moses of the University of California and who served on the original Philippine Commission, had stated that the privilege of voting was given to the natives of Hawaii before they had been raised to a level to exercise that privilege. The political affairs of the island were in a bad way. Professor Moses' statement was that he had some degree of information and was willing to sacrifice the privacy of American citizenship and that

NEW ASSIGNMENTS OF SCHOOL TEACHERS

The Superintendent and Commissioners of Public Instruction met at the office of the Department Saturday. Present: Superintendent Atkinson and Commissioners Hall, Jordan and Hopkins.

The following recommendations by the committee on teachers were approved:

Miss Agnes Creighton, teacher Wai-lupe school, in place of Miss Anna Perry, resigned.

Miss Kealoha Hookano, assistant Pearl City school, in place of Miss Bertha Bindt, transferred.

Miss Bertha Bindt, teacher Kailhi-uka, in place of Miss Alice Winter, transferred.

Miss Ching Kau, assistant Honolulu plantation school.

Dan Kaloi, principal of Kalapana school, in place of H. E. Wilson, resigned.

Mrs. D. Kaloi, assistant in Kalapana school.

R. L. Ogilvie, principal of the Napo-cop school, in place of Miss Florence Rathbun, transferred.

Miss Florence Rathbun, principal of Konaehana school, in place of H. T. Mills.

Miss Margaret Kaanaana, assistant Waimea school, Hawaii.

Miss Lily Auld, assistant in the Waioliu school, in place of Mrs. Martin (nee Zerbe) resigned.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Taylor, principal and assistant of Kipahulu school vice R. L. Ogilvie, transferred.

Robert Plunkett, principal of Ula-lu school.

Mrs. Nellie B. King, assistant Hanapepe school.

Peter Pascal, teacher Wai-lupe school, in place of Miss Margaret Tollefson, resigned.

C. B. Kuhns, Honokowai school.

David Taylor, Honokowai school.

J. Vincente, Kealahou school, principal.

Miss M. Vincente, assistant, Kealahou school.

It was further voted that the Superintendent be authorized to provide for such vacancies as may remain unfilled.

Felling Trees By Electricity.

"It is reported in the German press," says Forestry and Irrigation, "that successful experiments have been made in various forests of France in cutting trees by means of electricity. A platinum wire is heated a white heat by an electric current and used like a saw. In this manner the tree is felled much easier and quicker than in the old way, no saw-dust is produced, and the slight carbonization caused by the hot wire acts as a preservative of the wood. The new method is said to require only one-eighth of the time consumed by the old sawing process."

EVERY COMMUNITY has been benefited by the introduction of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy into this country. There is scarcely a neighborhood but that someone can be found whose life has been saved by its use. It is the best known medicine for all forms of stomach and bowel troubles. It never fails to give immediate relief and can always be depended upon. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents.

Word comes from Hilo that confidence in Olua plantation there is strongly revived since Mr. Watt took charge. S. M. Damon, since assuming the financial management of the enterprise, takes a great personal interest in it. He arrived home yesterday from a visit to the plantation.

.....this degree had not yet been achieved by the native of Hawaii. However, any information you may send me I know will be reliable and I shall do my utmost to present it in a good way. I don't know why the people asked me for the stuff unless they thought I could get it first hand from people who had been to Hawaii. Cordially yours,

HAMILTON WRIGHT.

FARES ON STEAMSHIPS.

The question of passenger and freight rates on steamships plying between San Francisco and this port was brought to the attention of the Association by the following letter:

San Francisco, August 5, 1904.
Merchants' Ass'n, Honolulu.
Gentlemen: Your communication of July 23 regarding discrimination in steamship passenger rates between this port and Honolulu has been received and will be submitted to the Board of Directors at its next meeting.

Meanwhile we note your communication to the Oceanic Steamship Company and would ask you to kindly cable us, briefly, the nature of their reply to your communication. We presume you will receive their reply on the same steamer with this letter or on the following one. If we can know through you what the attitude of the steamship company is to your request, it will greatly assist the Board of Directors in determining what assistance, if any, this association can give in the matter.

Yours truly,
MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION
of San Francisco.

WOULD ORGANIZE A LINE.

A letter was received from A. J. Smith of San Francisco, in which the writer referred to a clipping in a San Francisco paper which stated that the Honolulu merchants desired to establish a competing line of steamships to the coast. The writer said he was well versed in organizing competing lines, having started the Gut line against the Coast company, although the former was absorbed by the latter. He thought the scheme a good one.

PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

The President in extending the term of the President of the United States to six years making him ineligible for a second term was said to be the only action being taken with the same.

WILDER FOR CHAIRMAN

Fourth District Dems Declare For Him.

Arthur A. Wilder will be permanent chairman of the Democratic Territorial Convention on Monday next if the recommendation of the Fourth District delegation prevails.

There was a full turnout at the caucus of delegates elected to the Democratic Territorial Convention from the Fourth District in Waverley hall last night. Members of the Fifth District delegation were present by invitation. Probably there were as many as eighty Democratic workers assembled, though only the Fourth District delegation participated in the business. On the first ballot taken fifty-four votes were cast.

Col. C. J. McCarthy, chairman of the Territorial Central Committee, presided and Wm. F. Erving was secretary. There was a great deal of debate and the meeting lasted from 7:30 until nearly 11 o'clock.

Curtis P. Iaukea, the probable Democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress, Fred. Turrill, John Emmelhut, Frank Harvey, E. H. F. Wolter, R. B. Kidd, Harry Swinton and other party husters were among those present.

J. L. Coke of Maui was the choice of the meeting for temporary chairman of the convention, and Arthur A. Wilder of Honolulu for permanent chairman.

It was decided to leave the selection of all of the other officers of the convention to the convention itself, or at least to caucuses that may be held after the arrival of all of the delegates from the outer districts.

The last business of the meeting was to ballot for twelve men from the Fourth District to be recommended as members of the Territorial Central Committee. The following names proved to be the choice of the caucus, having received the highest number of votes among those nominated:

C. P. Iaukea, S. Munnui, S. K. Kaloa, F. Turrill, W. A. Kinney, S. Nahaia, Manasse, Madeiros, Watson, Erving, Juen, Kahalepuna.

Pose as Detectives.

"A surprisingly large number of people seem to have a mania for posing as United States Secret Service men," remarked Chief Wilkie of that service today. "We are running across instances nearly every day of men who pass themselves off as members of the Secret Service. Some of them are amateur Hawks, who have been reading the Sherlock Holmes stories and pose around merely for the sake of making an impression. Others are more vicious in their intentions and pass themselves off as Secret Service men in order to profit thereby. The law strictly prohibits this practice, and imposes a fine and imprisonment for conviction. We are trying to break up the business and are prosecuting cases wherever they are found. Here is a case we have on hand now. A man was arrested in Indianapolis a couple of days ago for masquerading as a member of our service. He evidently is a shrewd fellow, and was making use of the deception to get a check for \$250 cashed. The man went into one of the Indianapolis banks and presented a check for this sum of money. He told the cashier that it was the check of the paymaster of our service. The cashier required the fellow to secure an indorser, and when he went out to look for some one to identify him the bank telegraphed to the paymaster at St. Louis for information. The reply was that there was no such person in the Secret Service. The man turned up with an Indianapolis citizen named Rice, who indorsed the check. Rice explained that he had met the man while traveling from Montreal to Troy and had no reason to suspect that he was a bogus government employee. When the man was arrested papers found on his person indicated that he was a long-headed chap and had prepared for trouble growing out of a possible question as to his identity. He had in his possession two or three letters addressed to me, which he had just dictated to the hotel stenographer. They all referred to details of office work and were calculated to disarm the suspicion of any one who might doubt his claims. Another was addressed to the President, but in this letter he rather overreached himself. In this letter he made it appear that he had been having correspondence with the President in person about his transfer to the War Department to look after some confidential work for Secretary Taft. If anything were needed to expose him that letter was sufficient, for of course, no letter on a subject of this kind would ever be sent from the White House."—Washington Cor. Brooklyn Eagle.

To Clean Straw Hats.

"I've discovered that peroxide of hydrogen is one of the best things that can be used for cleaning a straw hat and restoring it to its original whiteness," Harry Seeger informs me.

"When I use the peroxide for this purpose I dilute it in an equal amount of water and then rub it gently over the surface of the hat with a small sponge. I do not allow the peroxide solution to soak into the straw, but wipe it off quickly with a soft cloth, after which I set it out to dry in the air, and inside of ten or fifteen minutes the hat is in good condition to adorn my head again. The peroxide removes the dirt which causes the hat to turn brown, and it also gives the straw a good white bleach."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

MAUI FOLKS KEEP HAPPY

Two Large Social Events Take Place.

MAUI, August 20.—During Monday and Tuesday of this week the new Republican district committee of the Maui, Molokai and Lanai representative district held meetings in Wailuku courthouse and elected Hon. A. N. K. Keola, temporary chairman, and J. N. K. Keola temporary secretary. The permanent organization was deferred until the meeting of the convention which will take place September 5th at Lahaina.

On Wednesday the executive committee of the old district committee held a meeting at Paunene to make certain party endorsements.

LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.

The August meeting of the district literary society was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hardy of Makawao, the evening of the 17th. The entertainment was given on the lanai, one end of which was fitted up with platform, curtains and all the accessories of a stage. The following program was favorably received by the audience present:

Duo—Mandolin and Guitar.
Miss Davis and Mr. H. W. Baldwin.
Reading—"The Adventures of a Parrot."
Harry Stillwell Edwards
By F. W. Hardy.

Violin Solo—
By F. W. Schultz.
A Comedy in One Act by Arthur Lewis
Tubbs entitled "A Scheme That Failed."

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Paul Jennings, a young New Yorker.
Victor Craven, a young M.D.
Edith Jennings, Paul's wife.
Fanny, his sister.
Mrs. Craven, Victor's mother.
Mrs. R. von Tempel.
Bridget, a servant of the Jennings.
Vocal Solo with guitar accompaniment.
Miss Reba Hanamikaiki.
Duo—Mandolin and Guitar.
By the Misses Jordan.

Several of the numbers were encored and the farce created much amusement.

MUSIC AND DANCING.

Saturday evening, the 13th, Mrs. R. von Tempel of Puuomalei, Makawao, gave a musicale and dancing party in honor of her guest, Mrs. E. G. Blackman of Honolulu. The following musical program was admirably rendered and much appreciated by the 50 or 60 ladies and gentlemen present:

Mandolin Solo with piano accompaniment.
By Miss Davis.
Piano Solo—
Miss Sheffield.
Vocal Solo—
H. W. Baldwin.
Violin solo with piano accompaniment.
F. W. Schultz.
Vocal Solo—
Rev. Wm. Ault.
Recitation—
Miss Agnes Fleming.
Vocal Solo—
Mrs. R. von Tempel.

Each number of the program received an encore, and after the service of delicious refreshments dancing was indulged in until midnight.

THE POLO MATCH.

Maui polo players have talked very little concerning their chances against Kauai. They realize that a hard proposition confronts them, but confidently expect to win by a narrow margin. They won over Kauai before with much the same team, the only change being in substituting Aiken for von Tempel, but both played in different positions. The latter played as No. 4 and the former will play as No. 2.

Kauai has undoubtedly much improved since then but so has Maui. Not only that but Maui this time is better mounted than formerly. The games undoubtedly will be very close.

ABBIE PALMER SAILS.

The bark Abbie Palmer sailed the first of the week from Kaunapali for Delaware Breakwater via Cape Horn. She is the last vessel of the sugar season to make the long voyage. All the remaining freighters will sail to San Francisco with sugar cargoes.

All the sailors who participated in the strike aboard the Palmer a few weeks ago deserted one by one with the exception of two or three and the captain thought it advisable to make no effort to bring back the deserters.

NOTES.

Governor Carter is expected on Maui soon after the meeting of the Territorial Republican convention at Hilo. Cyrus Green of Wailuku has a new speculation on the carpet or rather on the sand at Kahului. He has gathered together all the old scrap iron he could purchase from the surrounding country, hoping to realize a profit by selling the same in Honolulu.

The Kula homestead road will soon be completed. L. M. Whitehouse had the contract and his foreman, J. W. Springston, has had about 30 citizens busy at work for several weeks.

E. D. Baldwin of Hilo has been visiting his parents at Hilo recently. Rev. S. Kapu of Lahaina has this week received his appointment as chairman of the Maui Board of Registration via W. F. Paine, registered.

By the steamer Lahaina of Tuesday.

the Maui polo ponies in charge of H. A. Baldwin and G. W. Wilbur sailed from Kahului for Honolulu. Mrs. H. A. Baldwin and two children were among the passengers.

By the Mauna Loa of Thursday Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Baldwin, W. O. Aiken, J. B. Castle, Mrs. White and Mrs. Marks departed for the capital.

Rev. Dr. E. G. Beckwith of Hamakua, though still confined to his bed by illness, is slowly improving.

Two tourists who have just visited Kilauea—Franz Shutee and Henry Albers—spent last Sunday night at the rim of the crater of Haleakala. On Tuesday they visited Iao Valley.

Miss M. Mosser has resigned her position in the Pala school and has become assistant bookkeeper in the Pala plantation store.

Kahului has the proud and humane distinction of being the only place on Maui that supports a public drinking trough for animals.

Before departure for Honolulu the Maui polo team had an excellent group photo taken.

The label to be used by the Haku pineapple cannery is made up principally of the Hawaiian coat of arms in colors. It is said to be one of the most beautiful labels ever designed.

Friday afternoon the Ladies' Reading Club met at Mrs. P. J. Aiken's, Sunnyside, Pala.

Auditor J. H. Fisher has been on Maui during the week auditing the books of the judges, tax-assessors and sheriffs of Wailuku and Makawao.

The Claudine today will be crowded with people returning to or visiting Honolulu. Some of the passengers will be compelled to sleep on the deck.

By today's Claudine Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Atherton of Kula make a short visit in Honolulu.

The Misses Jordan (2) return to Oahu today after a visit to the Misses Smith of Hamakua.

On Friday three young lady-tourists from New York, accompanied by a valet, made the ascent of Haleakala.

DROUGHT.

Weather—Very dry in Central Maui. Kula people have little or no drinking water. They have begun packing water on horses from Alele water-hole in Makawao. Oil-drum are used for the purpose, one animal conveying four at a time.

HONOLULU VS. HILO WIRELESS CHES

Following are the positions to date of the two wireless telegraph chess games between Honolulu and Hilo:

GAME A—RUY LOPEZ.

White.

Moves. Honolulu.

1. P-K 4.
2. Kt-K B 3.
3. B-Kt 5.
4. B-R 4.
5. Castles.
6. P-Q 4.
7. P-K 5.
8. Kt-P 1.
9. R-K 1.
10. BxKt.
11. K-Q B 3.
12. K-K B 5.
13. Q-K Kt 4.
14. P-K 6.

Black.

Moves. Hilo.

1. P-K 4.
2. Kt-Q B 3.
3. P-Q R 3.
4. Kt-B 3.
5. B-K 2.
6. P-K 5.
7. Kt-K 5.
8. Castles.
9. Kt-Q B 4.
10. Q-P B 3.
11. Kt-K 3.
12. P-K B 3.
13. Kt-K Kt 4.
14. BxP.

GAME B—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

White.

Moves. Hilo.

1. P-Q 4.
2. P-K B 4.
3. Kt-Q B 3.
4. B-Kt 5.
5. P-K 3.
6. Kt-B 3.
7. B-Q 3.
8. Castles.
9. P-K 5.
10. BxP.
11. Kt-Kt.
12. Q-Q B 2.
13. P-Q R 3.
14. Kt-K 5.

Black.

Moves. Honolulu.

1. P-Q 4.
2. P-K 3.
3. Kt-K B 3.
4. Q-Kt-Q 2.
5. B-K 3.
6. Castles.
7. P-Q Kt 3.
8. B-Kt 2.
9. Kt-P.
10. QxP.
11. P-Kt.
12. Kt-K B 3.
13. P-Q R 4.

CHANGE OF WATER often brings on diarrhoea. For this reason many experienced travelers carry a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with them to be used in case of an emergency. This preparation has no equal as a cure for bowel complaints. It can not be obtained while on board the cars or steamship, and that is where it is most likely to be needed. Buy a bottle before leaving home. Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents.

News by the steamer Mauna Loa confirms the report given in the Advertiser last Sunday that the summit crater of Mauna Loa was smoking. Native who were building a fence fifteen miles above Waiau and great columns of smoke rising from Mauna Loa.

CHARLES CLARK TELLS OF HIS WORK IN WASHINGTON



CHARLES CLARK.

In answer to the inquiries of a representative of the Advertiser as to his work in Washington at the recent session of Congress, Mr. Charles Clark, who recently returned on the Mongolia, made the following statement:

HIS PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE.

"Some years ago I had quite an extensive experience in matters before Congress. My brother, the Hon. Alvah A. Clark, of New Jersey, was a member of the 45th and 46th Congress of the United States.

"During the entire first administration of President Cleveland and nearly the whole term of President Harrison I was in Washington engaged in looking after department and committee work, and numerous details that need more attention than busy Congressmen can spare from their time. In this capacity I aided Congressmen Piddock, Helms, Leitch and Green of New Jersey, also Senators Sewell and McPherson of the same State. I was also connected with the Pennsylvania railroad in watching their interests in legislation. I also assisted several new Congressmen to promptly comprehend the methods and routine obtaining in Congress and the departments, enabling them to early advance their measures.

MEETS MR. PINKHAM.

"On becoming acquainted with L. E. Pinkham I found him deeply and practically interested in the general situation of island affairs, and particularly so over legislation desired at the coming session of Congress.

"He was urgent that a proper procedure should be had before Congress and had prepared a petition to Congress for the Builders and Traders' Exchange which he desired presented, not so much for expected immediate legislation as to secure a realization among Congressmen of the exactions of the Federal Treasury on Hawaii and their neglect of the islands. This petition is now often referred to for facts.

"Anxiety was particularly expressed that the Delegate being new to American Congressional customs and methods should have some one already experienced to aid and save the delays consequent on learning by experience.

"I stated if the Delegate would accept me I was confident I could be of great assistance to him in Washington. The matter was slightly broached to the Delegate before his departure.

INTRODUCTION TO KUHO.

"Disclosing more fully the situation I quote from my letter of introduction:

"Hon. J. K. Kahanamoku, 26th of Representatives, Washington, D. C.
"Dear Sir: This will introduce to you Mr. Charles Clark, who comes to Washington to tender his services without cost to you. . . .

"The passage of the Cuban bill has rendered the sugar situation in Hawaii more doubtful than ever. The Newlands Resolution has cast a deep feeling of apprehension over the islands. . . .

"In order to encourage the people here and sustain them we are anxious for Federal appropriations. . . .

"We endeavored to show Congress in our petition the large amount of clear profit they are making out of us. . . .
"Neither we or Mr. Clark are under any obligations to any parties or cliques, in fact to no one.
"We believe Congressional work should be done by the Delegate. We believe he should have the prominence in all Congressional matters.
"Yours very respectfully,
"L. E. PINKHAM.
"Chairman."

"Honolulu, Nov. 26, 1904.

"Hon. J. H. Mitchell, Senator, Washington, D. C.
"Sir: This letter will introduce Mr. Charles Clark, who will explain his mission. . . .

"We recently have endeavored to strikingly and concisely present this Territory's financial situation as it relates to the Federal Government.
"The Cuban treaty just passed and the Newlands Resolution relative to Cuba have produced serious apprehensions here. . . .
"A one crop country is in a delicate situation when the stability of that

one crop is threatened.

"Such proper aid by appropriations for legitimate public improvements as the Federal government can give to such a situation has a double effect, giving employment and encouragement to citizens and the public.
"We thank you for your manifest interest in behalf of Hawaii.
"Yours respectfully,
"L. E. PINKHAM.
"Chairman."

MAKES PREPARATIONS.

"I went to Hilo to inform myself as to details of the breakwater and Federal building needed there.

"On the 26th of November Mr. Pinkham informed me at 11 a. m. that, in his opinion the time to do a thing was at the beginning, and at 9 p. m. I left on the China.

"I went at my own expense, relying on Mr. Pinkham's personal promise to use every possible effort to give me needed financial support.

"Since I returned I find the contributors to have been Lewis & Co., Pacific Hardware Co., von Hamm-Young Co., W. W. Harris, Joseph Marsden and L. E. Pinkham.

"Before my arrival I was endorsed by the following cablegram:

"Honolulu, Dec. 9th, 1904.
"Kalanian'ole, Washington.
"We strongly advise you to accept Clark's services."

"SAMUEL PARKER.
"PALMER P. WOODS.
"D. KAWANAKAKOA."

HIS SERVICES ACCEPTED.

"On arrival I presented my letters to the Delegate at the Capitol and was invited to meet him at his residence the following evening. After several hours' conversation according to appointment the Delegate accepted my services.

"At the proper time Hawaiian affairs were discussed and steps taken at once to advance island matters as rapidly as circumstances would admit.

"A conference was at once had with the Hon. J. H. Mitchell, Senator from Oregon, relative to bills introduced by him in the Senate, and his advice and co-operation sought, which was readily granted.

"These bills covered lighthouses, survey of Hilo harbor, and improving Honolulu harbor.

"At this conference it was distinctly understood the Delegate would not take part in any legislation changing the Organic Act as contemplated in S. B. 239.

"The matter of lighthouses was next taken up. The Delegate personally called on Speaker Cannon and verified through him the fact the lighthouse emergency appropriation was available for the taking over of the Hawaiian lighthouses. He also discovered that the bureau had not and did not comprehend that Hawaii was a Territory of and integral part of the United States, and not an Insular Possession.

"Armed with these facts and courteously accompanied by Mr. Haywood, the Delegate called upon the Lighthouse Board and made these representations, whereupon an order was issued taking over the Hawaiian lighthouses.

PRIVATE BILLS.

"The Delegate introduced the Hawaiian Electric Light bill.
"The first representatives of the Electric Company were not possessed of all the information the House desired, and the bill was recommitted.

"Later the bill was again brought up and A. Gartley, the manager, having arrived, he went before the committee and presented a most admirably and exhaustive report on the electric light and power business in the larger cities of the mainland. The completeness of Mr. Gartley's presentation was a marked example of the care and exact truth and proof with which bills before Congress should be supported.

"A cablegram from Mr. Dillingham delayed the passage of the bill. W. O. Smith met the objection by amending the bill so as to confine the operations of the Electric Company to the district of Honolulu instead of the island of Oahu, thus the point in controversy was settled before the arrival of the committee, Mr. Dillingham.

"There was no real feeling as to the

ignoring of certain formalities, but the Delegate good naturedly waived the point and urged the passage of the bill. It passed.

"The Gas bill was introduced by the Delegate and went through without difficulty, with but a few minor changes.
THE COUNTY BILL.

"The County bill had been previously introduced by the Delegate at the instance of Mr. Hatch, but failed of final consideration.
"Much laborious work was done on this matter.

"Chairman Hamilton of the Committee on Territories stated that private Hawaiian legislation had taken up far more time than the Territory was entitled to, so that he refused absolutely to allow further consideration of any Hawaiian matters that session.

"In addition to the previously mentioned bills the Delegate introduced the following in the House:

"H. R. 9644. For a Public Building in Honolulu.

"H. R. 9645. For a Revenue Cutter of the 1st class to be stationed at Honolulu.

"H. R. 9646. For a Public Building at Hilo.

"H. R. 11037. For Improvement of Honolulu Harbor.

"H. R. 11038. Survey for a Breakwater, Hilo Harbor.

"H. R. 11031. To refund to the Territory the amount expended since Annexation on Hawaiian lighthouses and service.

"H. R. 14672. Granting power of removal to the Governor.

"H. R. 15056. Increasing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court.

"H. R. 15192. Relief of Portuguese residents on Punchbowl.

"H. R. 15554. Regulating the employment of labor on Federal works in the Territory of Hawaii (i. e., the Citizen Labor Bill).

"This latter bill was introduced at the instance of the Trades and Labor Council and the Builders and Traders' Exchange of Honolulu, and created considerable interest, so much so that the entire matter was, at Senator Mitchell's request, printed in Document No. 279.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

"A vast amount of work was done in preparing statistics that could bear upon the various bills enumerated. It was necessary to employ clerical assistance, for a large correspondence was carried on with various members of Congress putting on record representations made in person, and also with the departments.

"All this labor was taken so as to be prepared to make a complete showing and argument wherever these bills might be called up in committee.
"Conferences and interviews were held with various Senators, and Congressmen, particularly with chairman of committees and their members.

"Chairman Burton of the River and Harbor Committee stated no legislation could be had this past session, as no River and Harbor bill would be introduced, but promised by letter and in person that the requirements of the Hawaiian Islands should receive immediate attention at the opening of the coming session.

"Chairman Gillet of the Committee on Public Buildings made fair promises, though that committee is the most besieged of all committees.

"Chairman Hepburn of the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce deferred consideration, from lack of time, of the Revenue Cutter bill. The bill, through the efforts of Senators Perkins and Mitchell, passed the Senate.

"I had with me carefully bound maps of surveys of the Honolulu and Hilo harbors.

HAWAIIAN AGRICULTURE.

"Much work was done at the Agricultural Department. This department is greatly interested in promoting island agriculture, and is disposed to aid in all possible directions investigation and experiment that can be of benefit. Director Jared G. Smith is highly thought of in the department and his recommendations carry great weight.

"It is quite proper for me to state to those who supported me that my personal labors were continuous and arduous, that my personal stenographer was always at the disposal of the delegate, and that I labored faithfully among members and the departments, and whenever and wherever an effort could count for the present and future welfare of Hawaii.

MUST WORK TO WIN.

"I feel constrained to say Hawaii has but one-six hundredths of the population within the United States and possessions and she cannot expect attention or action whenever she presents a claim or object.

"A recognition of her necessities must be worked up and this must be done by absolute proofs.

"The financial relations must be proven and the great value of the Builders and Traders' petition was its carefully prepared financial statement.

DR. COOPER'S EXHIBIT.

"In passing through New Mexico I met the delegate to Congress from that Territory, the Hon. B. S. Rodey, and from his pocket he took the little booklet issued by the Board of Health for Dr. C. B. Cooper and stated the facts therein were so concisely and forcibly stated, particularly the financial relations with the Federal Government, that he had studied them and was impressed with the injustice done the Territory of Hawaii.

"Hawaii must realize that a series of years must elapse before all her demands can or will be met.

"A good beginning has been made and should be carefully and judiciously followed up.

"It is useless to ask for what we are not prepared to prove the justice of.

SEND IN OUR BILL.

"In the matter of refunding money expended by the Territory on Federal work I suggest that the Territorial Government make out a bill against the Federal Government for the money spent on the lighthouses, buoys and service from June 11, 1898, to the time they were taken over, giving the exact item with vouchers and have the proper local representative of the Federal Government certify to their correctness and have them forwarded to

ORGANIZED WAILUKU

Its Improvement Association Doing Things.

The Wailuku Improvement Association met Thursday evening at the Courthouse to hear the reports of the various committees. In the absence of Chairman Kopolka, Judge McKay presided.

The Dumping Ground Committee reported that a satisfactory site had been selected and funds to the amount of about \$55 had been collected so far, but that \$40 was still needed. Mr. Lufkin for the committee would be pleased to accept any subscriptions from those present to make up the deficiency.

Judge McKay, chairman of the Cemetery Committee, reported the finding of the documents of the old cemetery association. Only two responses had been received to the advertisement calling upon holders of deeds to burial lots to communicate with him. More time was granted.

W. J. Coelho for the Tree Planting Committee reported that he would make application to the Department of Agriculture and Forestry for 2000 to 3000 plants to be distributed to various individuals between Maunaloa and Wailuku, Waihee and Kahului. He would also ask the Superintendent of Public Works for maps of the roads of this district.

None of the members of the Executive Committee were present but it was learned that in response to the Acting Governor's telegram for recommendations for Federal improvement, they had forwarded the following:

A Courthouse at Wailuku to accommodate all necessary Federal offices to cost \$75,000; lighthouses at all points on Molokai and Maui, and the repairing of Lahaina light; that new Geodetic surveys be made of the coasts and an appropriation of \$250,000 for a breakwater at Kahului. Assurance was given that if this breakwater was built, all necessary wharves would be built out to the deep water anchorage of vessels of the heaviest draft now entering the port of Kahului.

W. J. Coelho was appointed a committee of one to confer with the District Postal Inspector at Honolulu as to the possibility of rural free delivery.

A vote of thanks was extended to Messrs. Bal and Harry for the good work performed by them in getting the town clock running. W. E. Bal was appointed to care for the same.

A motion was made for a Reception Committee to arrange for the entertainment and reception to be tendered Governor Carter on his arrival on Maui, carried and the chairman will appoint a representative committee of prominent citizens.

D. L. Meyers made a stirring address on the needs of Maui for a Sanatorium for consumptives and vividly portrayed the intense suffering of the afflicted and family, and appealed to the citizens of Maui to take immediate action, as another of Maui's young daughters had just been pronounced a victim of this dread disease.—Maui News.

SOME ODD SUPERSTITIONS.

A young woman in a Bucks county tavern cut off a lock of yellow hair and threw it into the fire.

It burned with a feeble and dull flame, and soon went out.

"Oh, dear!" she cried. "That is a sign I won't live long."

Then she explained gravely that and other superstitions of the Pennsylvania Dutch.

"If a lock of your hair burns bright and long," she said, "you will have a happy life of 70 years or more; but if it burns weakly and soon goes out, your life will be both sad and short."

"To test your sweetheart's humor, make him stir the fire. If he stirs it to a hearty blaze, he is good humored. If he makes it smoke and fade, he is hard to live with."

"If you walk backward, the errand you are bound on at the time will fail. To cure warts, rub a black snail over them, but the snail must afterward be impaled on a rose thorn."

"To prevent cramp, wear an eelskin garter about the left leg above the knee."

"The first person to enter your house on New Year's day will, if he be light-haired, bring bad luck to you; if dark-haired, good luck."

"If the fire goes out on New Year's eve, trouble is foreboded."—Washington Post.

Was Despondent.

K. Kale, a Japanese about thirty-four years of age, attempted suicide yesterday morning. He has been bothered with a sore foot caused by his stepping on a nail some time ago. He got despondent and yesterday attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He was taken to the Japanese hospital where his condition is said to be critical.

"The same methods should be pursued in securing a refund for dredging Honolulu harbor. These items can during the session be watched and followed up by the delegate."

"In conclusion I would say my mission was not for any personal profit or to represent selfish interests, but to facilitate public business and in performing it I endeavored to do so in a modest manner, observing all deference and propri

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-Class Matter, SEMI-WEEKLY. ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month \$.50
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Per Year 6.00
Per Year, Foreign 6.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : AUGUST 23

POLITICS ON AMERICAN LINES.

Ever since 1899 the Advertiser has been in favor of the constructive party work which is now being done by the Democrats. It was humiliating from an American standpoint to see an historic continental party of the United States playing second fiddle to such an aggregation of insular ignorance and spite as the Home Rule party. This paper has often urged the native citizens to join one American party and the other, originally pointing out that even if the Home Rule organization elected a Delegate to Congress he would have no political affiliations and no standing there. The effacement of Wilcox proved the truth of the prophecy and since then the purely local party has been losing numbers and influence. Coincident with this has been the growth of the Democracy, and now that party promises to take its natural and proper place as the chief and probably the only opponent of the Republican party in the Territory.

This is a step forward in the work of Americanizing Hawaii. There is no political teacher like a political party. In America it is a training school for citizens where the history of the common country is studied, living issues taught, a loyal spirit inculcated; where men learn what self-government means and how to exercise it. One of the most vicious things about the Home Rule party is that it lives in the Kingdom and not the American state of mind and would, if it had a chance to decide the issue, cast a solid vote in November for the restoration of the throne. So far as it is a teacher at all, it teaches race prejudice and hostility to the United States and resistance to destiny. Such a party has no place under the American system; it is well that it is disintegrating and finding in the Republican and Democratic parties the natural outlet for its political aspirations under the American flag.

IAUEKA FOR CONGRESS.

The great question with the Democrats, now they have named Iaukea for Congress, is whether they can keep him Democratic until the end of the campaign. He has belonged to all three parties within a year and back of that had a now-you-see-it-and-now-you-don't record which would have scared a chameleon.

Queen Emma had the honor, such as it was, of bringing Iaukea into public notice. She made much of the stalwart youth but at the first good opportunity he deserted her party for that of Kalakaua. The King kept him amused with decorative titles and Iaukea was fairly loyal to his second to the throne he turned against her benefactor, but when Liliuokalani came and became one of the few natives who supported the P. G. During that period he went to Washington as an attendant of President Dole, whom he subsequently opposed. Upon annexation he became an ardent Republican but falling of office he joined the Home Rule party and ran on its county ticket last fall for Assessor. Before long he became a marplot in Home Rule counsels and then went over to the Democrats.

Where he will go next even he cannot guess, but those who know him best put least reliance in his Democratic professions.

ONE UNIVERSAL FOE.

At a meeting of the Waialua Improvement Association D. L. Meyers is reported to have strongly advocated a sanatorium for consumptives. Probably something like the hospital for incurables in Honolulu, established and maintained by private benevolence, was in the speaker's mind. No doubt there are localities on Maui, as well as all the other islands, which are ideal in climate for such a purpose. It is well to say, in presence of a plea such as that of Mr. Meyers, that consumption is not comparatively speaking a prevalent or an increasing disease in these islands. Many subjects of it have come and doubtless will come here for relief in our balmy climate. Too many people born here, it is also true, have from preventable causes and living in defiance of hygiene contracted the disease. Yet for month after month, the fact remains, at least nineteen out of twenty of the Government physicians in the different districts of this Territory have written "no" as answer to the question, "Is tuberculosis increasing in the district?"

Statistics have lately been published showing that tuberculosis has very greatly decreased on the mainland in the past few decades. As statistics are better kept now than twenty or thirty years ago, it is likely that fewer cases of the disease would escape the record now than formerly. Along with the reported decrease of tuberculosis is the information that pneumonia, quicker in death-dealing than the other, has become more prevalent than before. Meanwhile, all over the world a powerful campaign of the foremost medical science has been waged against "the white plague," as tuberculosis is called. This most inevitable disease is the steadily increasing knowledge of the laws of health on the part of the people in general. The public schools of this country are doing a good work by systematically teaching the laws of hygiene and temperance.

HOUSING THE LEGISLATURE.

The biennial talk about shifting the departments in the capitol to make room for the Legislature is again heard, though the assembling of that body is some months distant. To the proposal to put the Senate in the offices of Public Works, that department matches a strong objection. To get out would cost some hundreds of dollars and great bother; to go back, the same. The Public Works offices have been rearranged to suit their present purpose and no other place would answer so well, though there are several rooms where the fifteen members of the Senate could commune in comfort without getting in the way of other officials.

Why would it not be practicable to house the Legislature in the bungalow? That building is ample in size and its use as a gin mill under guise of an "office's club"—a place where legislators have been influenced to their own detriment and that of the Territory—has served to make the place as much of an offence to decent citizens as it was in Kalakaua's time. It ought to be put to a better use. A small amount of money spent on structural changes would make the bungalow an ideal legislative hall, cool, airy, comfortable and convenient. To use it for that would be much more sensible in every way than to turn the capitol upside down again.

BACTERIOLOGY AND CLEANLINESS.

It may be true that health and life are at the mercy of billions of bacteria, divided into millions of classes. Science, which is only dimly comprehended by the many, is following this theory into endless ramifications. What the outcome may be no one can tell. There are eminent men who think that the tendency to reduce men and women to automata will not be a complete success. If it were necessary to analyze physical conditions and surroundings and minutely to apply the rigid laws of chemistry, as a prelude to meals, sleep, exercise and recreation, individuality might be lost and existence become a wearisome monotony.

A few ancient observations are still applicable to modern conditions—as for example, "Cleanliness is next to Godliness." Cardinal Gibbons proclaimed "the sanctity of dirt," but it is an actual fact that dirt may be clean. At all events, it is a general opinion that clean men are the healthiest, the most productive and the longest-lived. The bath of our ancestors has not yet lost its sanitary uses. It has been seized by science and treated and christened in a hundred different ways, but plain cold water is still recognized as one of the surviving agents of refreshment and strength. A man who wears one shirt for a month rarely achieves more than a filthy distinction. Women who limit their nicty to external dress may be attractive abroad but they are repellent at home.

The alliance between cleanliness and civilization is not confined to the person, but extends to food, the relation between which and the digestive apparatus is very close and, through that medium, affects the blood, the nerves and the brain. The transmission of meat, groceries, milk, fruit and vegetables, from the point of distribution to the consumer, may be fraught with dire consequences, not only to the body but to the mind. One pointed illustration, not uncommon in Honolulu, may be suggestive. A Chinese vendor of fruits and vegetables calls at twenty or thirty houses in a single morning. At the first house, he deposits his baskets on the ground, and a little pet dog sticks its nose, and for that matter its feet, into the potatoes, the celery, the lettuce, all the vegetables and fruits of which the little cargo is made up, and takes a delicate nip of anything that strikes its fancy. The vendor placidly surveys the process, while the cook gently pets the four-footed brute and then, with unwashed hands, makes his own selections for the household. At the next place, a couple of purring cats take the dog's place. And so the alternations continue, with infrequent exceptions, to the end of the journey. When the last purchase has been made, if there be any truth in bacteriology, the deposited accumulation should be sufficient to infect a whole community. Unscientific people, however, who observe the facts, will ask whether, in the interests of old-fashioned cleanliness, everything they eat ought not to be fumigated.

The law cannot handle these matters, beyond a very limited extent. It endeavors, not always successfully, to protect milk against inconvertible dirt and nasty adulteration. But it cannot accompany food or human beings in all their disguises, transformations and journeys. Cleanliness depends upon order, discipline, habit, tone, observation, and a hundred factors of which civilized individuals are supposed to be possessed. Good housewives, who give a little personal attention to domestic details, every day prove the truth of the axiom quoted, and are potent adjuncts to the church and to decent society.

Material for a stirring book has accumulated at Fort Arthur and there is nobody to write it—at least not yet. So far as the Russian end of the story is concerned it is nearly all in the dark, even the tale of the sinking of the Hatsuse not having had its Muscovite version yet. Of the Japanese movements one gets the barest inklings. If there are correspondents with the besieging army they are fettered, but the chances are that none are on the ground. Undoubtedly there have been severe battles, involving slaughter on both sides, but the world can only guess at the facts. Never before has a war, in an accessible country, been fought so much under cover.

From the electric cars alone the amount of street improvement seen to have been made in Honolulu, since the heavy rain season, is creditable. In the administration more especially in view of the fact that a stringent reinforcement period has in the meantime been inaugurated. Besides much work has been done on Punch-bowl street and elsewhere off the street railway route.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

Plant pests are no respecters of places. The warfare against them everywhere must be eternal to be effective. Probably temperate regions have an advantage over lands of everlasting summer like Hawaii, in that frost makes a break in the multiplication of pests which may extend over a cycle of years. An illustration of the need of unceasing vigilance against the animate foes of vegetation is found in the following article from Gardening, a Chicago periodical:

"The gypsy moth has shown its utter disregard for class or profession by invading the Botanic garden of Harvard University and attacking in force some of the finest trees within the enclosure. Four noble specimens of American Beech standing near one of the entrances are entirely denuded of their foliage, and the branches are as naked as in December. The voracity of the crawling pests is exhibited in the bare branches of pines and spruces, the tough needles being eaten off with the same relish apparently as were the beech leaves. Great masses of the caterpillars may be seen here and there on the trunks and limbs during the day, the insects doing their feeding in night time. While complete eradication is not to be expected, it does seem that the presence of the pest in such numbers in such a place is inexcusable.

"The twin nuisance of the gypsy, known as the brown-tail moth, is also giving evidence of great activity. Its feeding days are over and it is now in the flying stage, the white-winged moths flying in myriads about the electric lights at night, having the appearance of a snow storm and roosting in dense masses on telegraph wires and poles. Dr. Marlatt, who has been in this neighborhood for several days investigating the situation on behalf of the Agricultural Department, says that he found it much more serious than he had anticipated."

Hawaii will yet have reason—and that in the concrete form of millions of dollars saved—to return a meed of gratitude to the Government and the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association for the employment of co-ordinate corps of ablest entomological skill to carry on offensive and defensive warfare against agricultural pests. Every small farmer, every owner of a garden in town, will share with the greater industries of the Territory the benefits of this scientific service.

SMALL FARMING.

In the weekly commercial resume of the Advertiser on Sunday last there were some observations that deserve the serious consideration of the Territorial government. The gist of the paragraph referred to is that "a specialized branch in charge of a sub-committee or an auxiliary bureau," of the "Promotion" organization, should co-operate with the land department in facilitating immigrants who desire to engage in small farming. This suggestion is timely and important.

In different parts of the islands, and especially on the island of Hawaii, it is believed that the development of small farming, which in North and South Kona and in many other districts is quite feasible, is hampered, not only by the private holders of large tracts of land, but by the land department itself. It is claimed that, if the Federal Government does not take over the management of the public lands, our local policy should be at least assimilated to the Homestead Act, but that, while professions are repeated and strong, the practice is in the opposite direction. It is insisted by enterprising and prominent men that, under the guise of protecting the forests, large areas of land are withdrawn that might be and ought to be available for horticultural and agricultural purposes. Many observers argue that the reservation of forests on the mainland and in this Territory are two distinct questions that require different treatment. It is urged, with vigor and pertinacity, that here rains are precipitated from the ocean and are controlled by the winds and not by the forests, which are chiefly serviceable in retaining the moisture, after it has fallen, and, therefore, that the woods on the mountain slopes do not originate the rainfall, though a potent influence in its gradual and economic distribution.

These are questions that the local government should treat with gravity and with thoroughness. No one doubts the utility of legitimate forest-protection. But, if under this pretext, large bodies of land are withheld from men who desire permanent settlement and have the means and the experience to increase Territorial population and wealth, such a policy should be promptly modified. It is the dividing line between reservation and settlement that is in dispute. If the reservations run too low down on the mountain sides, they should be contracted and the cupidity and selfishness of either individuals or corporations that represent special interests and are inimical to the general welfare, should not be allowed to stand in the way.

The present local administration has shown an inclination to consult the actual necessities or wants of the islands. It now has an opportunity to prove the breadth of its capacity by co-operating with the Promotion Committee in a direction that means permanent enlargement of our resources and the addition of intelligent and stable elements of citizenship. Americanization, surely under Republican administrations, does not mean playing into the hands of accumulation for the benefit of the few and treating the many with paternal benevolence, but the growth of individualized citizenship, equality of opportunity under the law, the full recognition of sturdy and independent citizens, of whom small farmers are probably the most stalwart class.

It would be interesting to know whether the German method of felling trees by sawing through them with a white-hot platinum wire could be applied to cane. If some way could be found to put out insipid flies, the use of the platinum wire in cutting the plantation crop would immensely shorten the expensive account of the big sugar estates.

THE HAWAIIAN FUTURE.

The description by James W. Girvin, published in last Sunday's Advertiser, of the tour of Queen Emma twenty-nine years ago around the island of Oahu, under the leadership of John A. Cummins, is a graphic and accurate piece of writing. It describes a succession of pageants that, as Mr. Cummins says, can never be reproduced. The grand procession from point to point, with its rich and rare decorations, the leis, in which the brightest colors were artistically grouped, the prancing horses, gorgeously caparisoned, the bonfires in the mountains, the luau, in which all native delicacies were included and with which foreign contributions were combined, the dancing surrider and bold and graceful water exercises, the hulas, that drove away lethargy and sleep, and, pervading all, the lavish hospitality and personal loyalty with which the island and the people literally glowed—all these formed a picture that could only have been rivalled in its attractive features, during the Middle Ages, and yet was impressed with Hawaiian individuality. Civilization eliminates these scenes, which are only feebly imitated, even at international expositions. While they should be remembered and are of historical interest, particularly to the few who actually participated in them, would the world, or even the Hawaiian Islands themselves, be benefited if they could be revived? It is easy to understand the blended pleasure and regret, the solicitous melancholy notably among women, that the narrative would inspire in a native people in the rude process of transformation into a modern and Americanized community. It is not without a subtle appeal to the imagination and the sentiment of the Anglo-Saxon. The picture, however, is not merely exceptional but incomplete. It realizes only one unique and unfrequent Hawaiian possibility. It does not represent Hawaiian conditions. It fails to expose the sacrifices that poverty made to loyalty and display. It is filled with that external gaudiness which, in undeveloped and paternalized commonwealths, are the substitutes for internal training and individual resources. It presents only the blaze, the perfumes, the sensuousness, that are the occasional alternates to a hard struggle for existence, under the exhausting demands of absolutism.

Now the natives of Hawaii have before them a future, replete with enduring possibilities of comfort and happiness. They are in the throes of a transitional period, and they will either become extinct or they will emerge into the full and scarcely shadowed light of American citizenship. Thrown chiefly upon their own developing power, but aided by free institutions and by the conscious possession of rights that are common to all and unassailable, they have before them the opportunity for independence and for the application of the individual manhood and womanhood that need no artificial stimulants or accessories. They live under a plan of education that originated in struggle and industry and that recognizes no claim to advancement beyond individual merit. They are surrounded and penetrated by conveniences and opportunities that could not exist under a local autocracy. In the competitions and prizes of life, they are equals among equals, and, while uniformity of progress is as undesirable as it is impossible, they can steadily approach an average standard that has elevated the wage-earners of a continent far beyond the middle class, even of the last century. They are within the scope of high religious and moral training. They are compassed by a progressive civilization, where enterprise, refined pleasures and honorable achievements derive their inspiration from the heart and the brain, and not from the philanthropy of a monarch or a chief.

This is the result of missionary labor and endurance, but in the broader field of politics and government. The time may soon come when the most dissatisfied and unappreciative native of 1904 will realize and adopt the deep sentiment of Tennyson.

"Better fifty years of Europe
Than a cycle of Cathay."

It would be interesting to know whether Skrydloff was in command of the Vladivostok squadron when it met Kammura. He was reported a week or two before to have reached Port Arthur, but a few days later his junior, Admiral Witheof, was spoken of in the dispatches announcing his death as the naval commander there. After the battle in Korea Strait and before the Rossa and Gromobol got home, Admiral Bezobrazoff was reported seriously ill at Vladivostok. Obviously he had not been out with the squadron. Inasmuch as Skrydloff had been sent to Vladivostok to take Bezobrazoff's place and do some fighting, the chances are that he commanded the sea-raiders in both of their sorties.

To protect the neutrality of Shanghai it is not only necessary for the powers to keep the Japanese from attacking the Russian ships in the harbor, but it is requisite that they should prevent the Russian vessels from leaving port, after having been refitted, so as to carry on the war against a friendly power. Presuming on the weakness of China, the Askold and Grozovoi apparently thought that they could stay in Shanghai at pleasure and leave at will; but a hint from the consuls and the movements of American warships, seems to have changed the program for it is now announced that the Russian craft will disarm.

The Japanese will take Saghalien Island in due time and return it to the mother country. Russia stole Saghalien from Japan long ago but now she cannot protect it. A large number of Russian political prisoners are probably awaiting the change of ownership with a lively personal interest.

Mrs. Bicklin, the San Francisco nurse, has recovered the gallows but will go to prison for life. Justice has been slow in her case but reasonably sure. Mrs. Bicklin's crime was one of pure bar stunts and but for the fact that she is a woman, she would probably have been hanged.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

The Waialua Alpine Club will start next Saturday for the ascent of Haleakala.

Marshal Hendry and Internal Revenue Collector Chamberlain are on Maui, supposedly after moonshiners.

August Toelner is giving up the post-mastership of Punahoa, Maui, and will return to Seattle, Wash., to take an offered situation.

Prof. Barton is quoted as saying, after a visit to Kilauea, that the cycle of volcanic activity on the island of Hawaii is ripe for returning.

Laura E. Warren is suing Henry R. Warren for divorce, on the ground of desertion for nearly three years. The couple have a daughter six years old.

Chief Justice and Mrs. Frear are on Tantalus for some time. Mrs. Frear will receive after her return to town on the first and third Mondays, beginning in October.

Captain Averdam of the Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co., received a telegram from Bremen, Germany, announcing the birth of a grand-daughter on Thursday.

E. S. Boyd, the former Land Commissioner, was found guilty in Judge Lindsay's court yesterday of assault and battery on his wife. Sentence was suspended for six months.

Governor Carter, Superintendent of Public Works Holloway and Road Supervisor Johnson were out nearly all of yesterday inspecting the condition of roads in and about Honolulu.

A reception will be given at the Japanese Consulate General to Dr. Kitasato and his associates, five hours after the signal of the Coptic. If the vessel arrives late, further notice will be given.

Carlo Juan, the Porto Rican who was caught a couple of weeks ago near Ewa where he had stolen a quantity of clothing, was found guilty in Police Court yesterday and sent to the reef for a month.

P. D. Kellett Jr., was appointed by Judge De Bolt commissioner to sell property in the Laine-Monsarrat case. There are three or four subsequent mortgages to that of Mrs. Laine on the premises.

The Japanese reported a few days ago to have committed suicide at Alea by jumping from a flume is not dead, but rapidly recovering from a severe cut in the head caused by his abrupt descent to earth.

Governor Carter yesterday appointed George Weight as a member of the board of registration for Maui, in place of Ben. Lyons, resigned. On account of the time already lost, the appointment was communicated to Waialua by wireless telegraph.

Secretary Atkinson disputes the word from Hilo that citizen labor cannot be had in sufficient supply to complete Whitehouse's contract for building the Kula-Oakland road. The latest report has it that the Young Men's Republican Club of Hilo, which started the row, now concedes that citizen labor is lacking.

Under decrees by Judge Dole, Deputy Clerk Hatch has paid out an aggregate of \$35,321.78, less costs of litigation, of the fire claims money deposited in the Federal court pending adjudication as to the rightful beneficiaries. About \$5000 of the deposit remains to be disbursed. Thus far decrees have been issued in twenty-three cases.

Last Saturday night the sugar mill at Hutchinson plantation at Naelehu, Kau, Hawaii, had a narrow escape from burning. Flames were discovered in the trash house none too soon for Manager Wolters and men to prevent the fire from spreading. A Portuguese half-white was arrested on suspicion of starting the fire and is being held for grand jury investigation.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

James T. Stacker, editor of the Hawaii Herald, is again very ill.

Many delegates from Hawaii to the Democratic convention arrived in the Kinau.

Col. W. F. Allen is improving after an attack of illness which suddenly prostrated him on Thursday.

R. T. Guard, agent of the Matson line between Hilo and San Francisco, called on Governor Carter yesterday.

E. Faxon Bishop is "in the hands of his friends" relative to nomination by the Republicans for the Senate.

Sheriff L. A. Andrews of Hawaii arrived in town yesterday to consult with High Sheriff A. M. Brown regarding expenditures.

Dr. C. T. Rodgers, secretary of the Department of Public Instruction, returned yesterday from a vacation at the Volcano House.

Senator John D. Paris is quoted as favoring but one county for the island of Hawaii, providing every district be given due representation on the Board of Supervisors.

Governor Carter, after his survey of the district on Friday, was greatly pleased with the amount of public improvements effected during his absence from the Territory.

Delegate Kuhio is reported by the evening papers as declaring that he twice paid Morris Keohokalelo, his discharged private secretary, money for his passage home from Washington, but that the beneficiary squandered the money each time.

Attorney General Andrews is almost overwhelmed with requests for legal opinions from Government departments.

P. E. Thompson has applied for membership in the Hawaiian Bar Association, his application being endorsed by W. G. Smith and W. A. Kinney.

Miss Daisy Cartwright was married to Mr. Cross, an artist in San Francisco, her mother, Mrs. Theresa Wilcox, was surprised to learn by a cablegram on Saturday.

Mrs. Fred A. Smith and daughter, Daisy, depart on the steamer Maunaloa for Vancouver for an extended visit through Washington and California. They go both for health and recreation.

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

"I was afflicted with catarrh. I took medicines of different kinds, giving each a fair trial; but gradually grew worse until I could hardly hear, taste or smell. I then concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking five bottles I was cured and have not had any return of the disease since." EUGENE FORBES, Lebanon, Kan.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke).—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, August 22, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	250	300
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	19 1/2	20
Haw. Agricultural	1,200,000	100	56	57 1/2
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,312,500	100	30	31
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	34	35
Honolulu	750,000	100	100	100
Kaunaloa	2,000,000	20	15	16
Kauai	500,000	100	30	31
Kauai	500,000	30	17 1/2	18
Kobe Plan. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	10	6 1/2	7
Koloa	500,000	100	120	121
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	100	4	5
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,500,000	100	20	21
Onomae	1,000,000	20	20	21
Ookala	500,000	20	8	9
One Sugar Co., Ltd.	500,000	20	8 1/2	9
Olowalu	150,000	100	60	61
Panama Sug. Plan. Co.	5,000,000	50	60	61
Pacific	500,000	100	100	101
Pala	750,000	100	100	101
Pepesee	750,000	100	100	101
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	87 1/2	88
Waialua Agt. Co.	4,000,000	100	3 1/2	4
Waialua	700,000	100	100	101
Waianalo	250,000	100	100	101
STEAMSHIP CO.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	115	116
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	800,000	100	110	111
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	100	101
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	72 1/2	73
Mutual Tel. Co., Ltd.	500,000	100	95	96
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100	72	73
Hilo R. R. Co.	1,000,000	20	72	73
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't, 5 p. c.			98	99
Haw. Terr., 4 p. c. (Fire Claims)			60	61
Hilo R. R. Co., 5 p. c.			100	101
Hon. R. T. & L. Co., 5 p. c.			105	106
Ewa Plant., 5 p. c.			100	101
O. R. & L. Co., 5 p. c.			103 1/2	104
Oahu Sugar Co., 5 p. c.			100	101
One Sugar Co., 5 p. c.			100	101
Waialua Agt. Co., 5 p. c.			100	101
Kauai 5 p. c.			104	105
Pioneer Mill Co., 5 p. c.			100	101
Pala 5 p. c.			100	101
Hakukui 5 p. c.			100	101
Hawaiian Sugar 5 p. c.			100	101
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co. 5 p. c.			100	101

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

COURT HELD NONEXISTENT

Query to Pass Up to Supreme Court.

Whether or not there is such a tribunal in this Territory as a probate court is again before the courts, this time in connection with the matter of the guardianship of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor. It went through the mill before as far as the Supreme Court in the Holt case litigation but the matter involved was decided there without reference to that question.

Now the point is up on demurrer to the amended petition of J. S. Low, as next friend of the minor, for the removal of A. W. Carter as her guardian. There are other points in the demurrer, such as that the allegations of the complaint do not constitute a cause of action, so that the question of the existence of a probate court may again be found, by the appellate court, "not necessary to consider."

Argument on the demurrer occupied the greater portion of yesterday before Judge Gear. A. G. M. Robertson, Sidney M. Ballou and S. H. Derby supported the demurrer, and J. Alfred Magoon contended it should be overruled. Mr. Ballou, while admitting that in the Holt case he had taken ground the same as that taken by Mr. Magoon now, quoted the unrevoked rulings of Judges Humphreys and Gear as precedents for his present argument.

The contention for the demurrer was, briefly, that if there was not a properly constituted court of probate the matter should have been brought in equity and that having not been done the court had no jurisdiction. Judge Gear took the demurrer under advisement.

WRIT OF PROHIBITION.

Chief Justice Frear, sitting alone, gave a hearing yesterday on the temporary writ of prohibition he had issued to restrain Judge Gear and J. S. Low from proceeding with an injunction suit to restrain A. W. Carter from prosecuting his petition to the Third Circuit Court at Kailua, Hawaii, for a partition of the Parker ranch in which the minor holds a half interest. The matter was partly heard and continued until Monday.

THE JUDGE'S ANSWER.

Judge George D. Gear has made answer for himself to the petition of A. W. Carter asking the Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition against himself and J. S. Low, to restrain them from proceeding with an injunction suit to stop Carter's suit for partition of the Parker ranch brought in the Third Circuit Court. He denies the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to annul the injunction, also to prohibit him from proceeding in the motion, for the reason that the motion had been granted previous to the issuing of the writ of prohibition. There was nothing further for the respondent, Judge Gear, to do in the matter.

The respondent maintains that he did have jurisdiction to issue the injunction for stopping the partition suit, concluding thus: "That one of the questions to be decided in the said application for the removal of said A. W. Carter is whether or not the said minor will suffer irreparable injury, damage and loss in case said A. W. Carter, guardian as aforesaid, should be permitted to prosecute said suit for partition, and that this respondent, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by law, issued the said order for the purpose of preventing the prosecution of said suit, until after said motion for removal should be heard on its merits, and committing what it is alleged would be a great wrong to said minor."

J. S. Low's answer, in the fewest words, "submits to the judgment of the court herein."

COURT NOTES.

W. C. Achi makes answer in the suit of Cecil Brown, trustee, vs. J. Fernandez and W. C. Achi, denying all the allegations, particularly that "he was notified and demanded when the note was due," and further claiming that "as he was only an endorser of the note he is not liable under the laws to pay such note, as the payee of the note failed to give notice," etc.

Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper have filed a discontinuance of the suit of Bathsheba M. Allen et al. vs. Giovanni A. Long, bill for foreclosure of mortgage.

Cathcart & Milverton, attorneys for Mollie Maage, enter a demurrer to Fred W. Maage's supplemental petition for divorce. It sets forth that the allegations of her misconduct are vague, indefinite and uncertain; that the supplemental petition attempts to set up a new and independent cause of action alleged to have accrued since the filing of the original petition, and that the supplemental petition was filed by the libellant without leave of court first obtained.

Judge De Bolt appointed L. Ah Leong administrator of the estate of Chung Yee Leong, deceased, under \$400 bonds.

THE DEMOCRATS NOM- INATE CURTIS LAUKEA

(Continued from page 1.)

ing point, and by dismissing other employees to the detriment of the public service, whereas we believe and declare that the depleted condition of the Territorial Treasury would have been more justly met by taxation upon wealth, and in this connection we believe and declare that an increase in the rate of the income tax would have been more fair and equitable and more democratic than the method

adopted. In connection with the re-trenchment policy in question we particularly condemn the discrimination exercised against the non-voting employees of the government in the cutting of salaries.

"We denounce the policy of the Republican party in the National Congress whereby private Hawaiian legislation was submitted in committee and received attention in advance of pressing public matters, with the result that after the passage of private bills the remaining Hawaiian measures were absolutely neglected and refused further consideration during this session of Congress, to the detriment and against the interests of the entire Territory.

"We declare the policy of the Republican party in this territory whereby large areas of land and valuable water rights are still being alienated from the public domain for the sole use and benefit of corporations or persons already possessed of large tracts of land and privileges, a positive menace to the upbuilding of an untrammeled electorate in these Islands and pledge our delegate to Congress to secure local application of the spirit of American land laws, preference being given the landless electorate in our Territory in any division of the public domain.

"We further pledge our delegate to Congress to constant vigilance over matters affecting the Territory, untiring effort to secure liberal appropriations for public improvements throughout the Territory, the withdrawal of House Resolution No. 14672 granting arbitrary power of removal to the Governor, the passage of a measure providing for the sale in fee on easy terms of lands in Punchbowl and elsewhere in the Territory now principally occupied by citizen tenants, preference being given the actual occupants, and to careful dissemination of correct information among the members of Congress and in the Departments at Washington relative to local affairs.

"Having full faith in the ability of the people of this Territory to govern themselves, we denounce the Republican Party for its duplicity and breach of faith with the voters of this Territory in the miscarriage of that party's measure for County government passed by the last Legislature, and pledge our earnest effort to secure the passage and enactment of a County law providing for complete local self government.

"We deplore the present distressed financial condition of the Territory, brought about by the Republican element in part by withholding from circulation large sums of 'loan fund' moneys that might heretofore have been made available had the departments used due diligence in prosecuting the several works comprised in loan fund appropriations, and in extravagant administration, resulting in the issuance of government warrants to employees and supply men, a preposterous course whereby the taxpayers are being duly mulcted in the amount of interest paid in unproductive loans on the one hand and the loss incidental to discounting warrants on the other and in this connection we favor the policy of making loan appropriations for productive works only and within these restrictions advocate a comprehensive system of public works throughout the Territory.

"We pledge our candidate to the Legislature to a revision of our Tax Laws, an adjustment of our other sources of revenue, including the Excise Laws, and providing for the substitution of a Toll Bill for wharf dues, thus doing away with the present conditions whereby the government pays exclusively for the expense of maintaining the harbor and private wharf owners reap the fees; an exacting covering forced sales of property for taxes so as to provide for redemption of the same, and an appropriation bill so framed that the annual expenditures of the Territory shall not exceed its income, believing that any administration incapable of so limiting its expenditures is unworthy of the support of the people.

"We pledge our candidates for the Legislature to a renewal of the usual appropriations for Liliuokalani and our Delegate to Congress to the introduction and support of a measure looking to a permanent appropriation for the same purpose.

"We favor all reasonable measures looking to the amelioration of labor conditions among the citizens of this Territory and to the upbuilding of permanent homes within our borders. We favor a more strict enforcement of the citizen labor and eight hour laws, coupled with a minimum wage and an extension of this provision along reasonable lines to embrace labor required under valuable franchises or other special privileges granted by the Legislature of this Territory. We favor also dispensing with the employment of prisoners on work in competition with free citizens.

"We condemn the procrastinating policy pursued by the Territorial Executive in relation to securing control of the private fishing rights in this Territory and pledge our candidates to the Legislature to such a course as shall most promptly open these fishing rights to the general public.

"We favor the extension of the public school system, so as to embrace a comprehensive course of manual and agricultural training and an elementary course in civil government thus instilling into the youth of this Territory the principles of industry and good citizenship upon which the future welfare of this Territory so depends.

"We charge that the Republican majority in the last Legislature avoided its sworn duty by abstaining from a reappointment of Territorial Senators and Representatives as required by Chapter 2, Section 35 of the Organic Act.

"We favor establishing under Federal control and at Federal expense appliances at the Luper Settlement in this Territory, the employment of scientists for the purpose of careful inquiry into the nature, cause and possible cure of the disease of leprosy and for the treatment of those afflicted with that disease and their dependents.

"Helping implicitly upon the soundness and integrity of the principles above set forth, and upon the justice and intelligence of the masses, we pro-

CHARACTER RECOGNIZED

Judge Hapai Reappointed for Integrity and Honesty.

Governor Carter yesterday wrote to District Magistrate Hapai of Hilo, informing him that after some hesitation he had decided to reappoint him. The reason the governor gave for his hesitancy was Judge Hapai's "pretended ignorance of English."

"I say 'pretended,' the Governor explained after closing the letter, 'because I believe he knows enough English but will not admit it. I have concluded to reappoint Judge Hapai on consideration of his knowing both languages.'

"It is my policy to have a Hawaiian for district magistrate. A district like Hilo, where the use of English predominates, should have a man who thoroughly understands English. In reappointing Hapai, however, I wish to show regard for his honesty and integrity."

Governor Carter stated that the matter was up to him of appointing a district magistrate for North Kona. On this subject, generally, the Governor said:

"There are quite a number of appointments to be made. I should like to urge on the public again that they register their complaints and state facts in time to have them considered before the making of appointments to office. The great difficulty is that when an appointment comes up I hear nothing about it until after the man is appointed, because everybody thinks the other fellow had written about the matter. I am anxious to do things right, but the people should help."

sent this platform to the people of the Territory and earnestly invoke the active support of all in its vindication and success, cordially inviting to a full and equal communion, all those of whatever political creed who recognize the justice of our cause in the doctrines we profess, and who desire to participate in their triumph.

ASHFORD'S HOT AIR.

Ashford moved the adoption of the platform, saying it was an able document, which must command the praise of all. When a document of that kind was brought before the convention, it showed what good results accrue from having the matter considered beforehand by a committee of the Central Committee. It could not be said that it punctured the "carelessness of the Republican party," because it would have to be extended and could not be finished before night. It only partially ridged the "holy administration."

It showed there had been an administration only of pretences. It set forth that the Republican administration and legislature had been weighed and found wanting. Extreme injustice was being done the poor people, because of the methods pursued legally whereby the property of poor people were sold for taxes. This was the strongest indictment against the Republican party. A sop was thrown to a member of the legislature whereby he was employed to bring numberless suits against people for nonpayment of taxes, piling up costs to pay his fees and those above him. People were being sold out and turned out of their homes, because in these hard times money could hardly be borrowed even with good real estate as security.

The report was adopted, but without applause or demonstration.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The chair suggested that Col. McCarthy bring the matter of selection of members of the Central Committee.

The proposed personnel of the committee was as follows:
First and Second Districts (Hawaii)—S. P. Woods, S. H. K. Ne, S. D. Kanehahua, S. P. Kamakoe, R. Makahalehu, J. L. Kawewehi, Chas. Ka, S. K. Halapua, J. H. Kahonui, D. Ewaliko, E. B. Lee, S. W. A. Kulehoia, W. N. hakuhiua, E. Thomas, T. N. Nalehiua, C. M. Le Blond.

Third District (Maui)—J. L. Coke, Sol. Hale, Chas. Dudoit, John Richardson, W. R. Boote, F. H. Hayselden, T. B. Lyons, Pula Naki, Helemano, S. K. Kekooval, Adam Forsyth, J. W. Momoa.

Fourth District (Oahu)—C. P. Iauken, E. H. P. Walters, S. K. Kalon, F. Turrill, W. A. Kinney, S. Nahala, Manasse, Medeiros, E. M. Watson, Erving, Juen, Kahalepuna.

Fifth District (Oahu)—U. Jones, Ben Naukana, H. T. Mooney, F. R. Harvey, J. K. Pfendegast, David Kahalepuna, F. J. Testa, Jno. Emmeluth, J. W. Bipikane, E. L. Lake, J. Naholewaa, R. H. Trent, H. T. Moore.

Sixth District (Kauai)—Sam David, Sam Keenu, R. P. Pauleo, W. H. Pauleo, C. K. Hane, S. W. Kamoa, S. Kalaawe, Geo. Hugo.

DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

The name of C. P. Laukea was put in nomination for Delegate to Congress by the Fifth District, seconded by the Fourth District. Palmer Woods moved the nominations closed, but Coke arose for Maui to second the nomination.

The nomination was made by a rising vote accompanied by a cheer, and was supposed to be unanimous.

Mr. Lauken, in accepting the nomination, said:

KITASATO HONORED

Receptions and Dinner For the Great Scientist.

Dr. S. Kitasato, the famous Japanese bacteriologist, who ranks in the world of medicine with Prof. Koch, the German savant, was the guest of honor last evening at a reception accorded him at the Japanese Consulate General, where a large number of the most influential citizens of Honolulu had the privilege of meeting him.

The distinguished guest, after coming ashore from the Coptic with Prof. N. Hozumi, head of the Law Department of the University of Japan, was escorted to Mochizuki, the Japanese Club at Waikiki, where, with Japanese Consul Miki Saito, Dr. Mori, Dr. Uchida, and about twenty other prominent Japanese residents, an elaborate dinner awaited them.

The reception at the Consulate was to be from eight to ten but owing to the late dinner the guests of honor and their escort did not reach there until long after the hour. They found many foreign residents as well as Japanese awaiting them. Dr. Kitasato and Prof. Hozumi, together with the reception committee comprising the Consul, Dr. Mori, Dr. Uchida, C. Shiozawa, Prof. M. M. Scott, C. T. Tamana, Vice-Consul, I. Sugitaki, secretary; S. Nagasawa, A. Yamaguchi and I. Mori, stood in the Waikiki end of the reception hall, introductions being made by the Consul and Drs. Mori and Uchida.

Dr. Kitasato met the guests in an easy affable manner, but as his foreign residence has been chiefly in Germany, he spoke very little English. Prof. Kitasato is somewhat stout and carries himself with dignity. He has a jolly expression and yet behind his smile lurks the look of power.

Prof. Hozumi is also a man with an attractive appearance, and as he spoke English had something of an advantage over his traveling companion.

Punch, lemonade and dainty salads were served during the evening and after the first introductions the reception became quite informal, the guests retiring to the rear hall. Among those present were Bishop Restarick, Dr. L. E. Coker, U. S. M. H. S. W. O. Smith, R. L. Halsey, Surgeon W. L. Taylor, U. S. N.; Surgeon Davis, U. S. A.; P. C. Jones, J. O. Carter, W. R. Castle, Rev. Doremus Scudder, Dr. Camp, Dr. Hodgins, Jared Smith, Dr. F. R. Day, Dr. Walter Hoffmann, Dr. C. B. Cooper, R. H. Chamberlain, Dr. C. B. Wood, Dr. H. V. Murray, Dr. Mays, U. S. Marshall Hendry.

OLD FRIENDS MEET.

There was a meeting of old friends at the reception when Prof. M. M. Scott, principal of the High School of this city, and Prof. Hozumi of Tokio, came across each other, for more than thirty years ago Prof. Hozumi was a pupil under Prof. Scott while the latter was in Japan.

"Prof. Hozumi was one of the first pupils I had," said Prof. Scott while discussing the visitor, "and he was noted for his quick grasp of the English."

adopted a platform and made choice of a standard bearer. In accepting the nomination of Delegate to Congress, I do so fully realizing the responsibilities that the position imposes, and a deep sense of the honor conferred. I regard it as the highest political gift in the hands of the Democratic party to bestow. For my part I pledge you my honest and best efforts.

The unity and harmony of our party organization coupled with an honest effort on the part of the rank and file, portends a successful campaign; not only in the cause of democracy, but to purify the political atmosphere laden with the breath of corruption resulting from continued and uninterrupted political sway and control—Democracy must triumph at the polls if the people of this Territory want to be saved the humiliation of being discriminated against by reason of political preferences. The work of intimidating the voter is apparent wherever one may turn; from those high in authority to the lowest menial in the employ of our Republican government.

Gentlemen of the Convention: Whatever may result from our present efforts, there is one thing that we can point to with pride. Democracy has sounded the death-knell of the Home Rule party, notwithstanding the secret connivances of the Republican party to install into the Home Rule organization renewed life and political activity.

Speaking for myself, the business or any other interest need have no fear or apprehension, for it is my purpose if elected, to consult these interests and use my best endeavors in promoting the common weal.

Gentlemen: When we leave this convention, let us go forth with a determination to win and ever after make of Hawaii a Democratic Territory.

A vote of thanks was then passed for the officers, both temporary and permanent, for their good work.

Chairman Kinney called the Central Committee to meet in Waverly Hall at 7 p. m.

Toda suggested that the Oahu District Committee meet on Wednesday night, and the date was thereupon adopted.

Mr. Emmeluth moved a vote of thanks to the outgoing Territorial Central Committee, which was passed.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

TESTA NOT IN IT.

Before the convention was convened yesterday morning it was known that Testa was not a factor in the temporary chairmanship. Had it come to a vote he would have been beaten out and he withdrew his name from consideration. His language was his progress was re-

markable, but he comes of a family remarkable for its high intelligence. When Commodore Perry first went to Japan he left a dictionary with one of Prof. Hozumi's ancestors. It was passed from one member of the family to the other and in time they became acquainted with the method of the English language. Prof. Hozumi and I parted from each other as pupil and teacher about twenty-seven years ago and I am pleased to find him now one of the most gifted men in the Japanese Empire."

Of Prof. Scott, the former pupil had only words of praise in speaking of him.

"Prof. Scott was my first teacher in Japan," said he, "and I, as well as others who were under him and are living, have a warm place in our hearts for him. The names of Prof. Scott and Dr. Morrer are well known to Japanese."

KITASATO STILL SEARCHING.

Dr. Kitasato, through an interpreter, told an Advertiser man that although he had not made any inspection of the Japanese army field hospital and knew nothing of it from personal observation, yet it was undoubtedly conducted on the most modern principles, as in fact, were all things in Japan. When the end of the war came the world would probably learn to its advantage of the excellent system.

As to plague serum which has made Dr. Kitasato's name famous, he stated that the serum he was manufacturing was not sent to any extent to countries beyond the Orient, although great quantities were shipped to and used in and about Manila. It was a preventive, which perhaps was as beneficial as a cure. It was his hope to make the serum still more beneficial so that it could be used in smaller quantities.

MEDICAL MEN ENTERTAIN.

Dr. Kitasato was received at 10 p. m. by the Hawaiian Territorial Medical Association at the Pacific Club. An informal reception was held after which the company retired to the private dining room where a fine spread was served and champagne was liberally quaffed.

Dr. Moore, president of the association, delivered an address of welcome to the distinguished bacteriologist, and Dr. Kitasato responded, speaking in German, his remarks being interpreted into English by Dr. Hoffmann. Other speeches were made by Dr. Day, the Vice-president; Dr. C. B. Cooper, Dr. C. B. Wood, Dr. W. H. Mays, Dr. Raymond, all being words of welcome to the guest of honor, while Hon. Miki Saito, the Japanese Consul; Dr. Mori, Dr. Kobayashi, Dr. Kitsuiki and Dr. Uchida spoke in appreciation of the honor accorded Dr. Kitasato by the American medical fraternity. Prof. Hozumi spoke in English in a scholarly manner.

An international feeling of friendship pervaded all the speeches and the remarks of the American physicians were directed mainly toward the magnificent scientific work done by Dr. Kitasato.

Toward the end of the entertainment Governor Carter entered and made one of his characteristic, happy speeches.

Dr. Cooper, in referring to Dr. Kitasato, said that medical men the world over regard Dr. Kitasato as one of the greatest authorities on bacteriology.

EVERYTHING AWAITS BIG POLO GAMES

Everything is in readiness for the grand polo game at Moanalua tomorrow afternoon, the grounds having been put in excellent shape and arrangements made for the seating of the spectators about the great tournament field.

Buses will connect at the terminus of the Rapid Transit line to carry spectators who desire that mode of transportation. The buses will be in readiness to leave shortly after 2 o'clock. A reasonably small fare will be charged for this service.

A cup has been offered as an incentive to the polo players, and two of the best games ever seen here are promised.

A half holiday on Wednesday has been guaranteed by the business houses on behalf of the tournament.

NEW LAHAINALUNA BIDS ARE OPENED

At the Public Works office yesterday the new bids, made necessary by the judicial voiding of the Lucas contract at the suit of Kendall, were opened for the Lahainaluna schoolhouse and dormitories. Lucas Bros. defeat their recent antagonist in the courts by the figures, but W. J. Moody is the lowest bidder with close to the shortest time for doing the work. The bids are as follows:

R. Howie, 180 days.....	\$33,654
J. H. Craig, 120 days.....	34,054
W. J. Moody, 155 days.....	31,200
Lucas Bros, 210 days.....	32,933
H. Kendall, 150 days.....	33,494
H. F. Bertelmann, 150 days.....	33,839
Cyrus T. Green, 270 days.....	34,300

ALLEGED FRAUD IN BANKRUPTCY CASE

A subpoena in equity has been issued out of the United States District Court, in a cause entitled *Thos. F. Lansing, trustee of Geo. C. Stratemeyer, a bankrupt, vs. George C. Stratemeyer, David L. Peterson and Alvin Stratemeyer*. It is a bill to set aside a conveyance of real property at Makiki, alleged to have been made with intent to defraud the creditors of the bankrupt. G. C. Stratemeyer conveyed the premises to Peterson, and he in turn to Mrs. Stratemeyer.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. McClanahan are staying at Waikiki, Honolulu, until the first of October.

SPLIT BIDS OR WHOLE

Holloway Gives Both Sides a Chance to Make Good.

An important notice to contractors is given by Superintendent Holloway in this issue. Besides the segregated proposals heretofore called for, he invites blanket bids for the entire completion of work set forth in sections 1 and 2, and in sections 3 and 4 of the plans and specifications for certain buildings on the Insane Asylum grounds. This is at the urgent request of various contractors. Mr. Holloway explains that sections 5 and 6 are not included in these blanket proposals, inasmuch as the bids would be very liable to exceed the unexpended portion of the appropriation made for the work, which is approximately \$63,000.

In connection with the movement by the Builders' and Traders' Exchange to have segregated bids for different trades on public works, the Advertiser has received from the side of general contractors opposed to the movement an explanation of what they deem "the real reason" for the movement. This is that the various trades usually figuring as sub-contractors to the builders have in many instances lost heavily from the defaulting of general contractors. Those who signed the petition against the segregation scheme, which appeared in this paper eight days ago, are pointed to as thoroughly responsible firms that can be depended on to give a square deal to their sub-contractors. Therefore, it is argued that, if these firms can show that it is in the interest both of economy and of efficient work in all lines to have public works constructed under blanket contracts, no change should be made in the system. Possibly the results of the experimental proposals now being invited for the Insane Asylum buildings may be decisive of the merits of the question so far as public interests are concerned.

BIG ISLAND IS NERVOUS

Senator John D. Paris of the Island of Hawaii, called on Governor Carter yesterday to see him and talk over the situation. The Governor afterward expressed his gratification at having had the opportunity of discussing with so representative a man the needs of his particular district.

Over on Hawaii, it appeared from the mouth of Mr. Paris, the people are worried over the loan appropriations. They fear that the items for their Island will not be expended before the close of the biennial period on June 30, 1905, which means that unless previously under contract the works could not be constructed until the items were reappropriated.

Governor Carter promised Mr. Paris to have all the works provided for in the bill given out for construction as soon as possible.

Senator McCandless of Oahu, who lately returned from a long absence on the mainland, also called on the Governor yesterday.

DEATH OF AN EARLY ISLAND MISSIONARY

A wireless message from Hilo yesterday announced the death of Mrs. J. S. Reed, the youngest of the group of three survivors of the early missionaries to Hawaii. She was seventy-five years old last December. She leaves two sons, W. H. and O. T. Shipman. Mrs. Reed died on Sunday and her funeral took place yesterday.

Mrs. Reed was one of the only three among the Hawaiian missionaries who were born in Scotland, her native home being Aberdeen, in Fifeshire. At an early age she came to the United States with her parents, lived in Quincy, Ill., was educated to be a teacher, and, in 1854, was married to the Rev. W. C. Shipman. They spent the next winter in New Haven and were then directed toward the Micronesian field of labor, but when on their voyage they reached Lahaina, they were detained by the Hawaiian Mission to fill the station at Kau. In isolated Kau they labored for over six years and enjoyed their work. At the end of 1861 Mr. Shipman died and Mrs. Shipman removed to Hilo with her three children, and maintained the family by keeping a boarding school until 1868, when she was married to Wm. H. Reed, a merchant and ranchman, at one time owner of the Kapapala ranch, now owned by the Hawaiian Agricultural Company. Mr. Reed died in 1880.

MORGAN'S COAT OF ARMS.

J. Pierpont Morgan said to a questioner one day that his was an independent branch of the Morgan family, but dating from the Norman kings. Asked if he had a coat of arms, the Wall street financier took a \$20 gold piece out of his pocket, exhibited it and replied that that was it, and that a few other families had adopted the same emblem.

THE GREAT SUCCESS of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the treatment of bowel complaints has made it standard over the greater part of the civilized world. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents.

DEMOCRATS RATIFY PARKER AND DAVIS BUT BOOM IAUKEA

Attorney Kinney Vouches For Him and Weeps with Hawaiians for Political Humiliations They Have Had From Annexation Maoles.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Not a very large house greeted the Democratic spellbinders at the Orpheum last night when the St. Louis Presidential choice was ratified. There was a fair sprinkling of Republicans present. The speakers told of Republican shortcomings, Democratic virtues and of the attributes of Iaukea. Corruption and bribery were charged to the Republicans, the vacant seats in the audience were said by Iaukea to have been the result of Republican chicanery and threats of discharge from employment. Iaukea personally was lauded by Mr. Kinney as being a man absolutely above reproach and one whose financial integrity could not be attacked.

Rev. Mr. Timoteo invoked the divine blessing. A hush fell over the audience, and late comers, at its conclusion, were not certain whether the speaker should be applauded.

Then Chairman Turill sprung a surprise. He disappeared into the wings and reappeared a moment later with a chromo picture of Parker introducing the canvas with the remark, "Our next President!" and drew feeble applause.

Mr. Turill then addressed the audience and became so wrapt up in his eloquence that he did not notice that Fred Weed had begun to interpret his remarks into Hawaiian; when he awoke to a realization of the interruption he waved Weed aside and proceeded to lambast the Republicans in part as follows:

We meet to ratify the nomination of the winner, Alton B. Parker. One week ago the Republicans met here and to keep their courage up spoke of harmony and unity, and in praise of Roosevelt.

Harmony.—In a Republican primary no longer does Birbe hit T. McCants in the eye with her fruit.

Unity.—Now a precinct with fifty Republican votes can cast 250 votes at a Republican primary.

The Democrats will have a convention and fight it out, and back the man that gets the nomination.

Already a tidal wave is forming at the Gulf of Mexico which will sweep up the Mississippi Valley and along the Atlantic coast, rising higher and higher, picking up the empty dinner pails, until it thunders against the northern boundary, Parker. We have delegates that sat with the most noisy and turbulent body of men that ever assembled on the face of the earth.

IAUKEA CHARGES BRIBERY.

The chairman then introduced Curtis Iaukea, who spoke in moving tones, his voice filled with tears to sway the Hawaiian portion of the audience. He spoke in part as follows:

"Fellow-citizens, best we forget, we have a duty to perform, for the welfare of the Democratic party here is in our hands. Let us have unity, thrust our differences aside, and march to the battle to wrench from the hands of the administration the power that they hold there through corruption and bribery!"

"Let me remind you that for every vacant seat here tonight is the seat that is being made vacant by that very action. The Democrats that are working on the roads today have been notified that if they were present here tonight they would get their walking tickets on Monday morning."

"Gentlemen, remember that the Democratic party does not descend to such low, dirty practices. We want a clean, fair fight to get our rights. We need not descend to the gutters to do politics. There is no glory in winning a fight obtained in that way."

"Fellow citizens, to bring it nearer home to us, what has the Republican party to boast of, what has that party done? Gentlemen, we are witnesses here tonight, we who attended the Democratic convention at St. Louis that the Democratic party was the only one to recognize Hawaii's full representative vote. No question was raised of our right. The Republican delegates labored on this very floor last week to explain the action of their own convention in endeavoring to deprive Hawaii of its representation."

"When the Governor of this territory stands here and places the responsibility of that act upon the chairman of the committee, he has tried to avoid the responsibility of saying that it should have rested with the Hawaiian delegation."

In his Hawaiian address Iaukea referred feelingly to Wilcox and also to his widow who sat in a box.

MAN ON HORSEBACK.

J. L. Coke of Maui, one of the delegates from Hawaii to St. Louis, referred to himself as the "Democratic man on horseback" because he rode horseback from Hana, through the jungles of Nahiku, etc., to Maalaea Bay to get a steamer to come to Honolulu to address the meeting. Mr. Coke said that the Democratic party in the United States was the best friend the native Hawaiian had. There was not a better delegation at St. Louis than the delegation sent from Hawaii.

He understood that delegates to the Republican convention had said the St. Louis convention was noisy. That was true. Seventeen thousand people contributed because they believed the Democrats were going to control the United States again. That did not send them to the Republican national convention from Hawaii. But to Mr. Coke the noise was music to his ears. The center was being waged in a question of principle and as far as he could see the country was being saved from a new step in Hawaii which was

AH KAI IS IN TROUBLE

Got Away With Jap Friend's Clothes.

Detective Arthur McDuffie added another bit of clever detective work to his already long record last night when he completed the chain of evidence which will probably make Ah Kai, an innocent-looking Chinaman, the guest of the Territory at its palatial stone hotel on Iwilei road for some time to come. In spite of his meek appearance it is evident that Ah Kai is a slick one, but the detective was one too many for him and he fell.

It seems that Ah Kai was well acquainted with the Japanese cook employed at Judge Perry's place at 166 School street and last week went up to the Perry place to spend the evening with his friend. While there a suggestion was made that they go down town and thereupon the two set out. The Japanese had proceeded as far as Kukui and Nuuanu streets when he turned to speak to his friend and to his astonishment found that he had disappeared. Instantly he became suspicious of trouble and returned to the house as fast as possible. When he arrived there he found that all the clothes he possessed, five suits, had disappeared and he at once fixed his suspicions on Ah Kai. Detective McDuffie was put upon the case and has been at work at the difficult task of fixing the crime on the man.

There were several things that seemed to give Ah Kai a bad reputation, but it was almost impossible to bring any direct proof. Before he was employed at the Perry place the Japanese cook had been at work on the Walpahu plantation and when he came to town of course the Chinese cooks of the city were ready to welcome their country cousin, for it is well known that "tubes" generally carry a sack of coin with them which looks good to the city sharper. As fate would have it this particular countryman took a room near that occupied by the subtle and designing Ah Kai and when one day the Japanese lost ten dollars from his clothes while out buying a duck for supper, he accused Ah Kai for the theft. Nothing could be proved, however, and apparently they became good friends again.

After working on the case several days McDuffie concluded that it was time to take an open step and yesterday afternoon the Chinese was arrested and held for investigation. Last night the detective gave him a thorough sweating with the result that he confessed the whole affair and volunteered to show where he had hidden the stolen clothes. Four of the suits he had hidden in the bushes on the Ewa side of Nuuanu stream near School street and one coat had been thrust under a Chinese house on the Walkiki side farther down stream. The clothes, described by the Japanese as his best, did not have the appearance of "Sunday-go-to-meeting" suits, but they are good enough to put Ah Kai in danger of a term on the reef for larceny.

ATTACKS OF COLIC, cholera morbus, pains in the stomach, dysentery and diarrhoea come on suddenly and so often prove fatal before a physician can be summoned, that a reliable remedy should always be kept at hand. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has no equal as a cure for these ailments. It never fails to give prompt relief even in the most severe cases. It is pleasant to take and every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Olding of Nova Scotia, who have been on a long visit to their son, Manager E. E. Olding of Kohala Sugar Co., are in town to leave for home in the Sierra.

hale-hater. My idea is that that is one of the least of the charges that can be brought against a Hawaiian candidate. I never feel hostile towards any Hawaiian when I hear one called a hale-hater. It means this: That Hawaiians have had to carry grievous burdens, humiliating for them. There is not one of us but would have felt the humiliation to the core to have passed through what they have. When a man feels hurt and uses some language reflecting upon the domination of the white race, who is to blame? I remember two of the grandest men Hawaii ever produced, he that reputation—Philip and Jos. Nawahi—but they were esteemed by all, both Hawaiian and hale.

"I say to every foreigner it is the magnanimous part of the Anglo-Saxon race to pay no attention to it. C. P. Iaukea was the sole winner in the county election fight, and it was the business men who elected him to the office of assessor."

"Who has ever heard of Iaukea antagonizing the business interests of this community? If in periods of anger he has spoken the bitterness of his heart it is nevertheless the manly thing for us to cast our votes for him, and no slur from the Republican party should weigh against him."

"If Iaukea is to be our candidate let us back him in every way possible without reserve."

"The Democrats cannot afford a dishonest candidate. In the following of the Republican party here are they not of the same count? If new names here in Honolulu in November that Parker is elected and the job was done from the counter to save there will be a full list of Republican candidates. Iaukea was not brought to back track?"

HILO WILL WELCOME CONVENTION DELEGATES

Board of Trade Takes Up Hotel Matter—First District Organization and Platform—Dr. Grace's Hospital Plan.

HILO, Aug. 12.—The Republican District Committee of the First Representative District on Saturday last effected permanent organization as follows: W. H. Beers, chairman; John McGuire, vice chairman; R. A. Lyman, Jr., secretary; Chas. J. Siemsen, treasurer, and D. Keillip, T. E. Cook, O. W. Rose, Wm. Todd, G. V. Jakes, H. Patton, Chas. Mattoon, Jos. Pritchard, Albert Horner, and M. Kulkahl, members of the executive committee with the chairman and secretary.

The following resolutions, submitted by G. F. Alfonso from the committee on platform, were adopted:

Be it resolved, That the Delegates to the District Committee of the First Representative District of the Territory of Hawaii, in Convention assembled, believing in the traditions and policies of the Republican party, hereby announce our unswerving allegiance to its principles and shall uphold the constitution of the same and shall uphold and support all regular Republican nominees, striving to do whatever else may be necessary to perpetuate within our Territory "a government of the people, for the people and by the people."

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, and of George R. Carter, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, and hereby make special mention of the stand recently taken by Acting-Governor A. L. C. Atkinson for and on behalf of citizen labor on public works.

Resolved, That we individually and collectively shall use our influence for and support only those who favor clean politics and faultless administration, and shall use every effort to maintain the standard of harmony now existing within the Republican party ranks.

Resolved, That we are unalterably in favor of county government in its fullest sense and shall advocate and work for the adoption of a plank in the platform of the Republican party of the Territory of Hawaii committing and binding our party, through its representatives, to enact all the necessary legislation therefore, to take effect at the earliest possible moment. And be it further

Resolved, That we shall nominate, work, and vote for only such candidates, for senators and representatives, whose views are known to be irrevocably in favor and pledged for such County Government legislation. And be it further

Resolved, That we endorse the policy outlined by the Hon. Jonah Kalamianale (Prince Cupid) and recommend his re-nomination and to that end we pledge our support.

PREPARING FOR CONVENTION.

The Young Men's Republican Club is considering the question of the entertainment of the delegates to the Territorial Convention while they are in Hilo. The convention meets September 1, and there is a general desire that the delegates shall remain in the city longer than one day. It is proposed to give those delegates who attend such a royal welcome that they will wish to hold the convention here again next time. There have been various suggestions made for a mammoth luncheon, a camp fire meeting and an open air mass meeting. A committee consisting of Jas. D. Lewis, S. L. Desha and Chas. Akau has been appointed to consider the various propositions and make a report at the next regular meeting of the organization. The Hilo Board of Trade has taken up the question of hotel accommodations, and where delegates cannot be accommodated in the various hostels and boarding houses, private citizens have been called upon to give entertainment to one or more of the visiting delegates.

HOTEL PROJECT.
The Hilo Board of Trade has decided to take up the matter of a hotel in Hilo. The Board of Trade will be the promoters of the project, which insures the success of the enterprise. The capital stock of the company was fixed at \$25,000, the shares to be distributed among the business men and members of the Board. E. N. Holmes, president of the board, and H. Vicars, secretary, were

authorized to see what outside support could be secured. It is believed the transportation companies running out of Hilo, and nearly all of the plantation people in the vicinity of Hilo will subscribe liberally to the stock. It is proposed to secure entirely island capital and distribute the shares so as to make the hotel a co-operative concern. If satisfactory arrangements cannot be made with Spreckels with a view of leasing the present hotel property, the plan is to build on some suitable location, for which three sites have already been offered. The question of details and management have not been considered, but it is understood the right man can be readily secured. Architect Richley has already made drawings of a proposed hotel building, to be located on Reed's Island, which contemplate beautiful grounds and driveway through Riverside Park.

ITEMS.
The marriage of Miss Emelia Akau to Ernest H. Austin was solemnized Tuesday night at the home of the bride's parents, at Wainaku, by Rev. S. L. Desha. The bride is one of the most attractive and popular of Hawaiian belles, and the groom is manager of W. C. Peacock & Co.

Wise & Ross, lawyers, have dissolved partnership.
About four o'clock Sunday morning, fire was discovered in the Honohina plantation store, and before the flames could be extinguished a hole was burnt in the roof. There had been no one in the building since Saturday evening. One hundred dollars will cover the damages.

Postmaster Madeira was successful in a shipment of alligator pears on the last trip of the steamer Enterprise. Heretofore poor luck has resulted in shipping pears, but Mr. Madeira packed the fruit in crates like eggs, and they arrived in splendid condition at San Francisco.
The Sinclair party from the yacht Lurline were entertained by Mrs. S. C. Ridgway and sons at Puuoe Wednesday evening.

A. H. Jackson leaves this morning for a visit of four or five months in the States. He expects to take in St. Louis Fair before his return.
Mr. Chas. Lucas and three daughters of Honolulu, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Shipman, return to their home today.

Dr. John Grace has made an offer to the trustees of the Hilo hospital, that he will run the institution on his own account provided the Government allow a subsidy of \$250 a month. In return the Government will be allowed an average of five beds, not exceeding ten at one time. Considerable repairs lately done have made the appropriation for the hospital short, so that it will have to close unless some new arrangement be made. Dr. Grace will leave on September 23 for London to take a special course in electric therapeutics at Bartholomew hospital, but Dr. Archer Irwin will carry out the hospital proposition in his absence if it be accepted.

WAILUKU BUILDING WILL BE DELAYED

Tenders for the new Wailuku Jail and Fire Station were opened in Honolulu August 12. F. H. Jordan who is now building the school house was the lowest bidder, his figures being \$10,343 without the stucco ornaments and \$10,943 with them. His time allowance for constructing was also the shortest, 90 days.
On account of the bids being so much higher than the appropriation, \$8,000, the Superintendent of Public Works will have new plans and specifications made up which will call for a shell of a building composed of walls, roof, floor and windows, but no concrete outside finish or finish in the interior, and new bids asked. This the superintendent believes will answer the purpose, until such time as a further appropriation can be had from the legislature to complete, the building as originally intended.—Maui News.

EDWARD'S COSTLY CORONATION.

The cost of the coronation of King Edward VII, details of which were recently published, establishes a record for modern times. It was considered, until yesterday, a lordly and magnificent thing for the subjects of George IV to spend \$238,000 in putting a crown on his head, but King Edward's subjects have eclipsed their laxity by \$121,000. William IV and Queen Adelaide were content with a modest \$50,000. It is not easy to understand in what King Edward's \$238,000 was sunk, not so easy, at least, as in the case of George IV—a sumptuous record of whose coronation proved too costly to finish. The part which did appear contained seventy-three colored drawings, "finished like enameled, on velvet and white satin." Each portrait cost 50 guineas.

A peculiar freak among boys and men who had bought cannon crackers for the Fourth of July was to see how many numbers they could count before the cracker went off while held in the hand. Then there was a new count—that of the fingers which could still be found.

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